



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

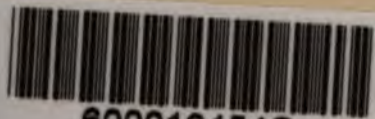
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

19112
d5

19112 d 5

^{80m}
apparently 100 copies privately printed by the author 'Father of English
Botany', John Turner c. 1512-68



600016454Q



J. C. Mansel-Pleydell.

19112 d. 5.

A D

M. H.,

ANIMÆ VERO SUÆ DIMIDIUM;

HOC OPUSCULUM

DEDICAT

EDITOR.

THIS COPY

NUMBERED *Thirty two*

IS THE PROPERTY OF

J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq
Blandford

Edmund Pleydell

EDITOR.

W. D. Macfarlane
Oxford.
1930
D. H. B. P.

LIBELLUS
DE RE HERBARIA NOVUS,

BY

WILLIAM TURNER,

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN

1538,

REPRINTED IN FACSIMILE, WITH NOTES, MODERN NAMES,

AND

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,

BY

BENJAMIN DAYDON JACKSON, F.L.S.

Privately printed.

LONDON.

1877.



LONDON :

PEWIFFESS & Co., PRINTERS, 15, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I. PREFACE - - - - -	VII.
II. LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS - - - - -	IX.
III. LIST OF BOOKS AND AUTHORITIES QUOTED - - - - -	XII.
IV. LIFE OF TURNER - - - - -	i.
V. LIST OF TURNER'S WRITINGS - - - - -	xi.
VI. APPENDIX - - - - -	xviii.
VII. TURNER'S "LIBELLUS," IN FACSIMILE - - - - -	—
VIII. MODERN NAMES - - - - -	1
IX. INDEX TO MODERN NAMES - - - - -	7

P R E F A C E.

The warm approbation accorded to my reprint of Gerard's *Catalogus*, issued last year has encouraged me to bring out a facsimile reprint of a still earlier work, the first publication in this country of a true Botanical cast. The pages of the *Libellus* have been reproduced by the Heliotype process, the faithful character of which will be readily seen on inspection; even the creases in the paper, and various marks both in pencil and in ink, together with the Museum Stamp and Press-mark, are clearly shown. As this method depends upon the ordinary processes of Photography in the first instance, the various tints of the different portions of the work are to be accounted for by the yellow colour in places of the original, due to its age.

Following the facsimile will be found the modern equivalents of Turner's names, so far as I can judge, after making full use of contemporary literature.

The account of the author has been carefully drawn up from various sources, and the copious references will enable any one to verify or fill out my work at a tithe of the trouble it has cost to prepare it. Previous biographies rarely give more than certain statements, without supplying the sources of information.

The List of Authorities will sufficiently explain the various quarters from which I have drawn my materials; in addition to printed books, I have made use of the Public Records, and the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

The titles of Turner's works are described from copies in the Bodleian, or the Museum, as noted; when copies are wanting in both these Libraries, I have inserted the name between inverted commas, and given my authority. This list will be found fuller than any previously published.

It would be easy to enlarge upon the antiquarian interest of this reprint, but that will be admitted without demur. There is one little point to which I must beg attention, and that is, in this small pamphlet we find the first

VIII.

recorded localities of our native plants. For instance, under *MERCURIALIS*, we find a notice of a weed in the grounds of King's Hall, an institution afterwards absorbed in Trinity College, Cambridge.

My thanks are due to many friends for assistance willingly rendered during the preparation of this work. Amongst them I must specially name the officers of the PRINTED BOOK and BOTANICAL Departments of the British Museum, the Rev. H. O. COXE, M.A., Bodleian Librarian; the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS R. GREY, M.A., of Morpeth; Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B.; and Prof. C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., of Cambridge, for kind help in their several positions.

The mechanical portions of the reprint have been executed as follows:—

The Photographic Negatives by

Messrs. HORNE & THORNTHWAITE.

The Heliotype facsimile by

Messrs. H. M. WRIGHT & Co.

The Letterpress by

Messrs. PEWTRESS & Co.

B. DAYDON JACKSON.

30, STOCKWELL ROAD,

LONDON, S.W.,

December, 1877.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Randal H. ALCOCK, F.L.S., Bury, Lancashire.

Charles Cardale BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.S.S., Cambridge.

Edmund J. BAILLIE, Chester.

John Hutton BALFOUR, M.D., F.R.S., Edinburgh.

John BALL, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., South Kensington.

Arthur BENNETT, Croydon.

The BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT, British Museum.

Henry BRADSHAW, M.A., University Library, Cambridge. *Two copies.*

James BRITTEN, F.L.S., British Museum.

William CARRUTHERS, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., British Museum.

Frank CRISP, F.L.S., Notting Hill.

John Shalders CRISP, Camberwell.

Alphonse DE CANDOLLE, D.C.L., F.M.R.S., F.M.L.S., Geneva.

F. G. DE HERDER, Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth EDWARDS, Lower Tooting.

Rev. H. N. ELLACOMBE, M.A., The Vicarage, Bitton.

Rev. Henry EWBANK, M.A., Ryde, I.W.

John Walker FORD, Walbrook.

X.

Hampden G. GLASSPOOLE, Bernard Street, Russell Square.

Asa GRAY, M.D., LL.D, F.M.R.S, F.M.L.S., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Joseph GREENHILL, Stationers' Hall.

Hon. and Rev. Francis R. GREY, M.A., The Rectory, Morpeth. *Two copies.*

Leo H. GRINDON, Manchester.

Henry GROVES, Clapham Road.

Fredk. Janson HANBURY, F.L.S., Clapton.

Rev. H. HARPUR-CREWE, M.A., Drayton-Bauchamp Rectory.

William Botting HEMSLEY, A.L.S., Turnham Green.

William Philip HIERN, M.A., F.L.S., Barnstaple.

Edward Morell HOLMES, F.L.S., 17, Bloomsbury Square.

Thomas HOWSE, F.L.S., Sydenham Hill.

Egerton HUBBARD, M.P., Prince's Gate.

The Library, Kew Herbarium.

Marmaduke Alexander LAWSON, M.A., F.L.S., Botanic Garden, Oxford.

The LINDLEY Library, South Kensington, (per Dr. Masters).

The LONDON Library, St. James's Square.

W. R. McNAB, M.D., Dublin.

John Clavell MANSEL-PLEYDELL, F.L.S., Blandford.

Miss L. MARSHALL, Hampstead. *Two copies.*

Maxwell T. MASTERS, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Ealing.

Aaron MEDWIN, Folkestone.

Aaron George MEDWIN, M.D., F.L.S., Blackheath.

Spencer le Marchant MOORE, F.L.S., Kew.

Edouard MORREN, Liège.

George MURRAY, British Museum.

XI.

Rev. W. W. NEWBOULD, M.A., F.L.S., Regent's Park.

Rev. John PAGAN, The Manse, Bothwell.

Walter G. PIPER, Brentwood.

Reginald A. PRYOR, B.A., F.L.S., Baldock.

Walter W. REEVES, Blackheath Hill.

Henry ROGERS, Sackville College, East Grinstead.

Thomas ROGERS, F.L.S., West Dulwich.

Freeman C. S. ROPER, F.L.S., Eastbourne. *Two copies.*

Alpheus SMITH, Peckham.

Basil Woodd SMITH, J.P., Hampstead.

Frederic STRATTON, F.L.S., Newport, I. W.

Frederick TOWNSEND, F.L.S., Shipston-on-Stour.

Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., Wallington, Newcastle.

Henry TRIMEN, M.B. Lond., F.L.S., British Museum.

Robert TUCKER, M.A., Camden Town.

Hewett Cottrell WATSON, Thames Ditton. *Two copies.*

F. M. WEBB, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Rev. R. Holden WEBB, Essendine.

B. WYNNE, Wellington Street, Strand.

PRESENTATION COPIES.

The PRINTED BOOK DEPARTMENT, British Museum.

The BODLEIAN Library, Oxford.

LIST OF QUOTED BOOKS AND AUTHORITIES.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Ames,</i> | Typographical Antiquities, Lond., 1785-90. |
| <i>Bale,</i> | Illustrium maioris Britanniae scriptorum. . . . Gippeswici, 1548. |
| <i>Bale, (1557)</i> | Scriptorum illustriū maioris Brytanniae . . . Basileæ, 1557-9. |
| <i>Berkenhout,</i> | Biographia Literaria, Lond., 1777. |
| <i>Biog. Brit.</i> | Biographia Britannica, Lond., 1747-66. |
| <i>Bumaldus,</i> | Bibliotheca Botanica, Hagæ-Com., 1740. |
| <i>Cat. Cant.</i> | Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam . . . 1660. |
| <i>Cooper, Ath. Cant.</i> | Cooper, Athenæ Cantabrigienses, Camb., 1858-61. |
| <i>Cotton, Typo.</i> | Cotton, Typographical Gazetteer, Oxford, 1831. |
| <i>Cuv. Hist.</i> | Cuvier, Histoire des Sciences Naturelles. Paris, 1840-5. |
| <i>Edw. VI. Dom.</i> | Domestic papers relating to the reign of Edward VI., Record Office.
Lemon's Calendar. Lond., 1856. |
| <i>Foxe, cl. Towns.</i> | Actes and Monuments, Lond., 1843-49. |
| <i>Gesner, Epist.</i> | Gesner, Avium Historia. Tiguri, 1554. |
| <i>Gesner, Herb. Lun.</i> | C. G. de raris et admirandis herbis, . . . Tiguri, 1555. |
| <i>Hearne's Heming,</i> | Hemingi Chartulorum Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis, Oxon., 1723. |
| <i>Herb.</i> | See Turner's Writings, Nos. 19-21. |
| <i>Hodgson's North.</i> | History of Northumberland, Newcastle, 1820, 40, 60. |
| <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> | Lansdowne Manuscripts, British Museum. |
| <i>Le Neve, Fasti.</i> | Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Oxford, 1854. |
| <i>Loder's Framlingham.</i> | History of Framlingham, Woodbridge, 1798. |
| <i>Names,</i> | See Turner's Writings, No. 11. |
| <i>Parry's Parl.</i> | The Parliaments and Councils of England, Lond., 1839. |
| <i>Phelp's Somer,</i> | History and Antiquities of Somersetshire, Lond., 1836-9. |
| <i>Preservative,</i> | See Turner's Writings, No. 18. |
| <i>Sketches,</i> | Pulteney's Sketches, Lond., 1790. |
| <i>Spiritual Physik,</i> | See Turner's Writings, No. 16. |
| <i>Strype, Ann.</i> | Annals of the Reformation . . . Oxford, 1824. |
| <i>Strype, Cran.</i> | Memorials of T. Cranmer. . . . Oxford, 1812. |
| <i>Strype, Eccl. Mem.</i> | Ecclesiastical Memorials, Oxford, 1822. |
| <i>Strype, Grindal,</i> | History of the Life and Acts of E. Grindal. . . . Oxford, 1821. |
| <i>Strype, Parker,</i> | Life and Acts of Mr. Parker, Oxford, 1821. |
| <i>Tanner,</i> | Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, Lond., 1748. |
| <i>Tragus,</i> | De Stirpium. . . . Argent. 1552. |
| <i>Trimen,</i> | Trimen and Dyer's Flora of Middlesex, Lond., 1869. |
| <i>Ward's Gres.</i> | The Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, Lond., 1740. |
| <i>Wood's Ath. Ox.</i> | Athenæ Oxonienses, Lond., 1813-20. |
| <i>Worthies,</i> | Fuller's Worthies of England, Lond., 1662. |

A LIFE OF WILLIAM TURNER.

IN the following Memoir of the Father of English Botany, I shall not confine myself solely to a consideration of his botanical work, but by exhibiting his many-sided character in its varied relations, endeavour to convey a truer idea of the man, than any partial account could do, which was taken from only one standpoint, either of Botanist or Reforming Divine.

William Turner was born at Morpeth,¹ in Northumberland, early in the sixteenth century; the registers of that town commence in 1582, so that precise information is wanting, but we may fairly assume that he first saw the light between 1510-15, judging from the dates of his college life. He is believed to have been the son of a tanner, to whom, in 1515, one William Bewick conveyed "22 roods of land lying in the Milnhaugh."²

Of his early education we know nothing, but his studies were continued at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under the patronage of Thomas, Lord Wentworth.³ We find him B.A. in 1529-30,⁴ Fellow of his College, 1531;⁵ Junior Treasurer of his College, 1532; commenced M.A., 1533;⁶ obtained the College Title for Holy Orders, 20th March, 1536-37,⁷ and was Senior Treasurer in 1538.⁸ He held his Fellowship when he issued his earliest botanical production, here reproduced in fac-simile, but for how long after we are unable to say; he may have retained it until his marriage with Jane, daughter of George Ander, Alderman of Cambridge.⁹

Small as the little work here mentioned is, it must be borne in mind that Turner had no instructor in his study beyond the classical writers. Witness his own words, written in 1563:—

"For I am able to proue by good witnesses that I haue aboue thyrtye yeares ago, written an Herbal in Latin, wherein were conteyned the Greke, Latin, and Englishe of so many herbes and trees as I could get anye knowledge of, euen being yet felow of Penbroke hall in Cambridge, wher as I could learne neuer one Greke, nether Latin, nor English name, euen amongst the Phisicions of anye herbe or tre, suche was the ignorance in simples at that tyme, and as yet there was no Englishe Herbal but one, al full of vnlearned cacographees and falselye naming of herbes, and as then had nether Fuchsius nether Matthiolus nether Tragus written of herbes in Latin."¹⁰ Elsewhere he alludes to some of the writers to whom he was indebted, "My maters of whome I learned first y^e knowledge of herbes, who were Antonius Musa, Fuchsius, and Ruellius."¹¹

During his stay at Cambridge, he lived in close intimacy with Nicholas Ridley, afterwards Bishop of London, to whom he owed his first instruction in Greek, and with whom he often practised archery and tennis; Ridley also supplied Turner with sums to give in charity, when the poverty of the latter would have prevented his alms-giving.¹² Hugh Latimer (Ridley's companion

¹ Hodgson's North. ii. 458.

² Ibid. ii. 459.

³ Pref. Herb., pt. ii.

⁴ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256. List of Fellows of Pembroke College, Cole MS. 50; fol. 205.

⁵ Baker, in Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 361.

⁶ Cooper, loc cit.

⁷ Baker, l. c.

⁸ Cooper, l. c.

⁹ Kennet, in Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 363.

¹⁰ Pref. to Herb. pt. iii.

¹¹ Herb. pt. ii. 67.

¹² Strype, Mem. iii. pt. i. 386.

at the stake) was also one of Turner's friends and instructors,¹³ some of whom formed the little company at Cambridge, which met to confer, and discuss the reformed doctrines at the White Horse, nicknamed *Germany*.¹⁴ Here, embracing the tenets of the Reformers, he threw himself heart and soul into the controversy, on behalf of the views for which he so steadfastly contended all his life. He then travelled through a good part of England preaching,

" . . . while he was a young man, . . . not only in towns and villages, but also in cities. In his rambles he settled for a time in Oxon, among several of his countrymen that he found there, purposely for the conversation of men and books, . . . At the same time and after, following his old trade of preaching without a call, he was imprison'd and kept in close durance for a considerable time. At length, being let loose, and banished, he travelled into Italy, . . ."¹⁵

It has been suggested that this imprisonment resulted from a refusal to subscribe to the Statute of the Six Articles,¹⁶ and that he recanted to save his life.¹⁷ For my own part I do not believe that Turner would have done so; he was made of sterner stuff, and his whole life and writings are a standing contradiction to any such supposition.

Be this as it may, it is certain that Turner passed a considerable time in Italy, studying Botany under Luca Ghini, at Bologna,¹⁸ and Medicine in various places. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine either at Ferrara,¹⁹ or, possibly, at Bologna.²⁰ Besides these two, he names these places in Italy as visited by him, Cremona,²¹ Como,²² Milan,²³ Venice,²⁴ Chiavenna.²⁵ Re-tracing his steps through Switzerland, he visited Conrad Gesner, at Zurich,²⁶ and a warm friendship thenceforward subsisted between the two.

He then took up his residence at Basel,²⁷ in 1543, and the year following at Cologne.²⁸ From these places he launched his small religious books, which were eagerly read by his countrymen,²⁹ so much so that in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. his works were prohibited,³⁰ as disseminating doctrines repugnant to His Majesty's views. Whilst abroad he received a college benevolence of 26s. 8d. in 1542,³¹ and, in common with others, was assisted by money sent to them by Ridley.³²

He collected plants at the following places in Germany, Andernach,³³ Bonn,³⁴ Basel,³⁵ Bingen,³⁶ Cologne,³⁷ "Erenffelde,"³⁸ and Siegburg.³⁹

It was most likely after this that he travelled into Holland and East Friesland, which places we find mentioned several times. Turner was physician to "the Erle of Emden,"⁴⁰ and whilst so he took the opportunity to explore several of the islands lying off the mainland. "I sayled to an iland, called Juste, . . . and after that I sayled to another Iland, called Nordeni."⁴¹ He visited Aurich,⁴² Louvain,⁴³ and Peter Coudenbergh at Antwerp,⁴⁴ and also sent "Gratiola" from Brabant to "maister Riche and maister Morgan, Apotecaries of London."⁴⁵ These names occur in Lobel's works, and Gerard's Herball.

¹³ Preservative, Ded.

¹⁴ Strype, Parker i. 13-14.

¹⁵ Wood's Ath. Ox., ed. Bliss, i. 361.

¹⁶ Trimen, in Fl. Midd. 365.

¹⁷ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

¹⁸ Herb. ii. 18, 27, & 15.

¹⁹ Bale.

²⁰ See note A.

²¹ Herb. i. Sign. L. iij. verso.

²² Herb. ii. 83, & verso.

²³ Herb. ii. 73.

²⁴ Herb. ii. 81, & verso.

²⁵ Herb. i. Sign. L. j.

²⁶ See note B.

²⁷ See List of Works.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

³⁰ See note C.

³¹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

³² Strype, Eccl. Mem. IV. i.

³³ Herb. i. K. j.

³⁴ Ibid. L. iij. verso.

³⁵ Ibid. D. v. verso.

³⁶ Ibid. E. iij.

³⁷ Ibid. C. iij. verso.

³⁸ Ibid. I. iij.

³⁹ Ibid. L. iij. verso.

⁴⁰ Ibid. pt. iii. 13.

⁴¹ Ibid. pt. iii. 13.

⁴² Ibid. pt. ii. 109.

⁴³ Ibid. pt. i. B. iij. & N. vj.

⁴⁴ Ibid. pt. ii. 84 verso.

⁴⁵ Ibid. pt. iii. 33.

Turner's works were prohibited in 1547, by a proclamation of Henry VIII.,⁴⁶ issued during the last year of that despotic ruler. Shortly after the accession of Edward VI., the subject of our notice came home, perhaps, in his homeward journey, passing by Dunkerque⁴⁷ or Calais.⁴⁸ He finished a Herbal in Latin by 1546, but deferred the issue of it, by advice, until he had travelled in the western parts of England.⁴⁹ His second botanical work was published in 1548, "The names of herbes," etc., whilst he was waiting for preferment in the church; in the meantime acting as physician to the Protector,⁵⁰ Earl of Somerset, whose gardens he mentions,⁵¹ and also his own garden at Kew.⁵² Whilst here he conversed in Latin with the Princess Elizabeth.⁵³ From a passage in his *Spiritual Physik* it has been thought that he sat in the House of Commons during this reign, which view is partially sustained by the character of the Hunter in Turner's *Romysh Vuolfe*,⁵⁴ who has been a member of the Lower House for five years, this personage seeming to represent the author himself. It is probable that both passages refer to the Lower House of Convocation, for in 1553 Dr. Nowel, returned for Looe, was ejected from the Commons on the ground of his having a seat in Convocation as Prebendary of Westminster.⁵⁵

He wrote, in September [1548 ?], to Cecil, "In medijs meis cruciatibus & humana omni consolatione destitutum," thanking him for his promised preferment, but hoped that it would be distant from the court.⁵⁶ At a later date he says :

"Master Cicell i thank yow for your paynes tayken about y^e obteyning of my lycence, which if I had sealed, I wold shortly occupi in yorke shyre, for y^e archbishop of yorke hath writtē unto me to cū to hym w^t all y^e spede y^t may be, whiche thyng i wold gladly do, if i had theyr to my lordis gracis cōsent, who as (i heard you say) intended y^t i shuld go to winchester, to be occupied theyre. If y^t i might haue a lyvving for me and myne there i wold gladly do as my lordis grace requireth, but y^t an other man shuld haue y^e de-ry & do nothy-g, & i sh-ld be bound to be a workmā sola spe vētura, nescio q-ādo, prābēda, alēdus, y^e loue y^t i bear unto my wyfe & childer will not suffer me. My chylder haue bene fed so long w^t hope that they ar uery leane, i wold fayne haue thē fatter, if it were possible. I pray yow know of my lordis grace what is hys gracis pleasure in thys mater i cā not dwell here all thys next cūmy[n]g wynter. Syr i hear say y^t y^e haue certayn howses to let in Londō, if y^t they be not all p^rmised i pray yow let mistres auder my mother in law, whom i thy[n]k ye know haue o[n]e of thē for as myche as ye would take of an other she intendeth to dwell by hyr chylder in londō, i trust y^t ye shall be promptly payed it y^t she promiseth you.

" farewell from Kew

" the xj of iune [1549]

" By me Wylyam turner."⁵⁷

The Prebend of Botevant, in York, referred to in this letter, was given to Turner, 12th Feb., 1849-50, and he held it for little more than two years.⁵⁸ "On 3rd July, 1550, the Privy Council sent letters for his election as Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, but that headship appears to have been filled up by the election of Joseph Smyth, B.D., 17th June preceding, being the very day on which his predecessor, William Haynes, resigned. On 27th September following, Dr. Turner wrote a

⁴⁶ See note C.

⁴⁷ Herb. ii. 12.

⁴⁸ Names, H. v. verso.

⁴⁹ Names, Pref.

⁵⁰ *Spiritual Physik*.

⁵¹ Names, Herb. i. F. iiij.

⁵² Herb. i. K. ij.

⁵³ Pref. Herb.

⁵⁴ Op. cit. A. iiij.

⁵⁵ Parry's Parl. 210.

⁵⁶ Lansd., MS. 107. No. i.

⁵⁷ Edw. VI. Dom. 7. No. 32.

⁵⁸ Le Neve, Fasti. iii. 176.

letter to Sir William Cecil, praying that he might be appointed President of Magdalen College,⁵⁹ Oxford, but on the last day of that month Dr. Walter Haddon was elected President in that College in compliance with letters from the Court. Dr. Turner also applied for an archdeaconry which he did not obtain."⁶⁰

He became despondent at not getting the preferment he desired, as the following letter to Cecil will show :—

" . . . when christes church nedeth me it will lawfully call me w^t out any of my laboring. In the mean tyme if y^t I had my helth i were able to get my lyving w^t my service not only in England, but also in holland, brabant, and in many places of germany, although sum thynk it wold not be in england as yet, till i were better knowen. Wherefore if my foolishe importunate, hath not vtterly quenched out all y^e favor that ye haue sumtyme borne towarde me, i pray you heartily seying that i can not haue my helth here in england, & am euery day more and more vexed w^t the stone, help me to abteyne me lycence of the Kyngis mai^{ti} and the counsell, y^t i may go into germany & cary ij litle horsis w^t me, to dwell there for atyme, whereas i may w^t small coste drynk only rhenishe wyne, & so thereby be delyuered of y^e stone, as i was y^e last tyme y^t i dwelt in germany if that i myght haue my pore prebende cūmyng to me yearly i will for it correct ye hold newe testament in englishe, and wryt a booke of ye causis of my correctiō & changing of the translatiō. I will also finishe my great herball & my bookes of fishes stones & metalles, if good sende me lyfe and helthe.

" your friende to hys pour Wilyam turner."⁶¹

Very shortly after this letter was written, John Goodman was deprived of the Deanery of Wells, after two years' residence, and Turner was thereto appointed.⁶² He experienced much opposition and difficulty in getting possession of the deanery house, as the following extracts testify :—

" . . . I am dene here in *wellis* but i can nether get house nor one foot of land : . . . where i shuld haue a dosen closes and medowes for my horses i can not get one; for *Goodman* whiche was of late dene here, the craftiest fox y^t euer went vpon ij fete, let off vnto hys cosin Fullwell all y^e hole sub-chantorship in one lease : . . . As for these thynges i care not so mych for, as i do for the howse. Wherefore i pray you if it be possible y^t i may haue y^e counsellis letters y^t i may ether haue y^e olde denes howse or sum other, y^t i may stride in and haue sū place to lay my bookes in. As for y^e dispensatiō i set not so mych by it, as I do by a resting place for me and my pore chylder."⁶³

There is another letter extant, about the same date as the above, in the Public Record Office, but it does not throw additional light upon the matter.⁶⁴

Later on he complains of being

" . . . pened up in a chamber of my lorde of bathes w^t all my ho[ouse]holde seruantes and Children as shepe in a pyndfolde. . . . i can not go to my booke for y^e crying of

⁵⁹ Lansd. MS. 2. No. 42.

⁶⁰ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256-7.

⁶¹ Edw. VI. Dom. xi. No. 14. "Nov. 1550."

⁶² Le Neve. Fasti. i. 152. Cf. Dyer's Reports, 293. b.

⁶³ Lansd. MS. 2, No. 63, ff. 139-140.

⁶⁴ Edw. VI. Dom. xiii. "5 January, 1550-1."

childer & noyse y^t is made in my chamber. . . . Goodman had iij cotidianes and iij diuidentes granted hym . . . so y^t i haue nothyng but my bare cotidianes. . . .

"frō Wellis

"y^e xxij of May [1551]

"Your own Willm turner."⁶⁵

Besides the Prebend and Deanery, it is asserted in most accounts of Turner that he held a Canonry of Windsor. This is a mistake arising from the fact of Richard Turner, the actual occupant, being like the subject of our notice, an ardent Protestant, and also exiled during the reign of Mary.

About this time he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford, but the records being defective about that period, we cannot discover the exact date.⁶⁶ The first portion of his Herbal was brought out in 1551, and I quote a portion of his preface:—

" . . . There haue bene in England, and there are now also certain learned men: whych haue as much knowledge in herbes, yea, and more then diuerse Italianes and Germanes, whiche haue set furth in prynte Herballes and bokes of simples. I mean of Doctor Clement, Doctor Wendy, and Doctor Owen, Doctor Wotton, & Maister Falconer. Yet hath none of al these, set furth any thyng, ether to the generall profit of hole Christendome in latin, & to the honor of thys realme, nether in Englyshe to the proper profit of their naturall countre, . . . And so is there noman, that hath bene hyther to so good vnto hys countre as to aduenture or take the paynes to set out any herball. I therfore darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge, for the loue that I beare vnto my countre, and at the commandemēt of your grace my lord and maister, I haue set one part of a great herball more boldly then wysely and with more ieopardy of my name then with profite to my purse, as I knowe by dyuerse other bokes, whych I haue set out before this time, both in English and in Latin. I haue in this boke taught the latine name, the greke, the englysh name, y^e duche, and the frenche name, most commōly of every herbe that I write of. I declare also the vertues of euery herbe, & shew the place where I haue sene it, lest it shuld seme to be one of them which wryte of thynges, whiche they neuer saw. I dowt not but many both physicyons of the mean sorte, many surgiones and potecaries, and many of the common people, that will wysely and warely vse herbes with the counsel of the phisycyan, shall take very great profit and commodyte. For the which they are muche bounde to thanke your grace: who fyrst set me in hand with this present labor. . . . I had nede to haue some noble and excellent patrone, & defendour, for my boke could, rehersyng many in my mynde, fynd out none so mete to be a defendour of thys worke as your grace is. Wherefore I haue dedicated it vnto your grace, and therefore gyuen it vnto yow also, because your grace hath alwayes borne so great fauour, & good wyll vnto me euē before I was called to your graces servyce. . . .

"I haue more than iij. yeaues bene a dayly wayter and wanted the chefe parte of the day most apte to study, the mornynge, & haue bene long and sore vexed with sycknes, I thought it best to differ the settinge owt of any more, vntyll I haue by trauaylyng of diuerse shyres in England, found out the herbes where of I wryte. . . . For these thre yeaues and an halfe, I haue had no more lyberty but bare. iij. wekes to bestow vpon y^e sekyng of herbes, & markyng in what places they do grow. . . ." Prologe, 1551.

⁶⁵ Edw. VI, Dom. xiii. No. 19.

⁶⁶ Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss. i. 361.

He had been at Purbeck in July of that year; from his mentioning many of the plants he found in that locality, Dr. Pulteney⁶⁷ has drawn the somewhat slenderly supported conclusion that he had relatives in that neighbourhood.

Whilst he was acting as chaplain to the Lord Protector, "it happened that in a lecture of his delivered at Thistleworth [Isleworth] near to London, he did therein inveigh much against the poyson of Pelagius, which had then infected the people very much in all parts of the nation. This lecture of his being answered in print by one who was his auditor, he straightway came out with a reply entit. *A Preservative, or Triacle against the poyson of Pelagius*. . . ."⁶⁸ It is stated that this auditor was Robert Cooch, or Cook, Serjeant of the Winecellar to Edward VI., and afterwards one of the Gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel.⁶⁹ Turner was not ordained priest until December 21st, 1552, when his old friend Ridley, Bishop of London, officiated.⁷⁰ Six months later, the young King died, and Mary succeeded to the throne; the violent persecutions which then ensued caused many of the most prominent of the reforming party to quit the country or remain to encounter almost certain death. Amongst these fugitives was Turner,⁷¹ and he remained abroad during the whole of Mary's reign, whilst the deprived John Goodman was reinstated in the Deanery of Wells. Turner again took up his abode in Germany, visiting, possibly not for the first time, these places amongst others; Bonn,⁷² Chur,⁷³ Frankfort,⁷⁴ Freiburg,⁷⁵ "Lauterburg" [? Lauenburg],⁷⁶ Mantz,⁷⁷ Rodekirche,⁷⁸ "Sourland" [? Straeland],⁷⁹ Strasburg,⁸⁰ "Soundes,"⁸¹ Speyer,⁸² Worms,⁸³ Weissenburg,⁸⁴ "werdone" [? Werden].⁸⁵ At Weissenberg he remained some time, and from it, in 1557, he dated his letter to Gesner, noticed in the list of Turner's works. He afterwards removed to Cologne, where, either then or previously, he had a garden,⁸⁶ as he formerly had at Wells,⁸⁷ and from this place, in 1562, he issued the second part of his Herbal.

His works, for the second time, were prohibited by Philip and Mary, June 13th, 1555, and the Wardens of every Company were ordered to give full information of any copies known by them to be existing, in order to be destroyed.⁸⁸ The rarity of Turner's little treatises need not be wondered at, seeing that thus they twice came under the ban of the reigning powers.

He returned to England at the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, preached at St. Paul's to a very large congregation, September 10th, 1559,⁸⁹ and was reinstated in his Deanery on 20th January, 1559-60,⁹⁰ the Queen by two grants confirming to Turner the Prebend and Rectory of Wedmore, which had been restored to the Deanery by Mary.⁹¹ There also appertained to this post, "the Manor of Winsham, with the Rectory thereof; the Rectory of Chard; the Manor of Comb St. Nicholas, with the Rectory of the same; the Rectory of Wellington and Buckland; . . . There belongs also to the Deanery, the Rectory of Wedmore, by virtue of the Queen's patent, bearing date the 8th of May, 5th Elizabeth, 1563, granted to William Turner, then Dean."⁹² In this year the net revenue accruing to the holder of the Deanery amounted to £151 6s. 8d.⁹³

The irrepressible Goodman, although twice deprived of his office, petitioned the Queen to

⁶⁷ Sketches, i. 63. ⁶⁸ Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 362. ⁶⁹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 207. Cf. Strype's Mem. II. i. 111.

⁷⁰ Strype, Mem. II. ii. 62. ⁷¹ Strype, Cran. 450. ⁷² Herb. ii. 43 verso 57. ⁷³ Ibid. ii. 110 verso.

⁷⁴ Ibid. ii. 152 verso. ⁷⁵ Ibid. iii. 5. ⁷⁶ Ibid. ii. 99. ⁷⁷ Ibid. ii. 170.

⁷⁸ Ibid. ii. 71 verso. ⁷⁹ Ibid. ii. 129. ⁸⁰ Ibid. ii. 111 verso. ⁸¹ Ibid. ii. 43 verso. ⁸² Ibid. ii. 52.

⁸³ Ibid. ii. 23, 52, 123. ⁸⁴ Ibid. ii. 112. ⁸⁵ Ibid. i. H. iij. verso. ⁸⁶ Ibid. ii. 13 verso. ⁸⁷ Ibid. i. c.

⁸⁸ Foote, ed. Towns. vii. 127-8. ⁸⁹ Strype, Ann. I. i. 199. ⁹⁰ Phelps, Somersetshire, ii. 48. Le Neve, i. 153.

⁹¹ Phelps, Somer., ii. 48. ⁹² Ibid. i. c. ⁹³ Ibid. i. c.

reinstate him, and endeavoured by underhand means to overthrow Turner. The Queen, therefore, ordered "the Lord Keeper, by her letters, to call both parties before him, and to direct a commission in her name, as he was accustomed to do upon appeals, to such indifferent persons as he should think fit, or as they both should accord upon: and in the mean season to take order, that Dr. Turner might remain in quiet possession: and so he did to his death; . . ."⁹⁴

He was absent from the Lower House of Convocation in February, 1562-3, and therefore did not vote on certain articles relative to the mode of Divine service.⁹⁵ His intense dislike to sacerdotal garments may be learned from the letter which follows, and from the tales related of him, that he trained a dog to snatch the square cap from a bishop's head,⁹⁶ and caused a convicted adulterer to do his open penance in a priest's cap.⁹⁷

"it may please yo^r honor to be advertised, that I am much encombred wth m^r Doctor *Turner* Deane of *Welles*, for his vndiscrete behavior in the pulpitt: where he medleth wth all matters, and vnsemelie speaketh of all estates, more then ys standinge withe discreesson: I haue advertised him by wrytynges, and haue admonished secretly by his owne frendes: notwithstandinge, he persisteth still in his follie: he conteñeth vtterly all Bishoppes, and calleth the *while coats*, *typpett gentlemē*, with other wordes of reproche [mu]che more vnsemelie and asketh, *who gaue them Autoritie, more ouer me, then I ouer them: eyther to forbidd me preachinge, or to depryze me: Unless they haue yt from their holy father the pope.* I haue aduertised my lord of Cantur. of his doings: from whom as yet I haue harde no answe: if I might intreat yo^r honor to wryte there or some lynes to the said Deane: I knowe it wold staie hi[s] undiscrète doynge. Yo^r honor wuld doo him a good turne, and bynde me (as I acknowledge my selfe alredie most bounden) to praie for yo^r honours prosperitie duringe lief. At Taunton this xxij. of Marche 1563.

"Yo^r honors dailie Orator

"Gilb Bathe & Welles."⁹⁸

The writer, Gilbert Berkeley, was consecrated 24th January, 1559-60.⁹⁹

In March, 1564, Turner was suspended for nonconformity, with thirty of the clergy, who resolutely declined to adopt the prescribed garments.¹⁰⁰ Being thus precluded from clerical duties, he seems to have left Wells and taken up his abode in London. The second part of his *Herbal* had been printed at Cologne, in 1562; he now completed that work, in spite of increasing debility. The last letter of his extant, being addressed to his staunch patron, Lord Burleigh, the body of the letter is written by an amanuensis, confirmatory of the weakness to which the subject of our notice had been reduced.

" . . . may it please your honor to be advertised, that whereas by your helpe and m^r Doctor Gordonnis, I obteyned a dispensation & licence, and also autoritie of the queens maiestie by letters patentes to receyve my hole diuidentes and cotidianes of the Church *Welles*, being absent here for my helthes sake; " (he goes on to say that the resident has twice refused to pay the revenue to Turner, but has come to London to petition that the grant to Turner be annulled, as a plurality. The latter begs that no countenance be shown to his suit.)

"And thus fare ye well, frō my house here in londō the xij. of May, 1568.

"Your old and scikly client,

"willm turner doctor of physic."¹⁰¹

⁹⁴ Strype's Parker, i. 93-4. ⁹⁵ Strype's Ann. I. i. 505.

⁹⁶ Lansd. MS. VIII. No. 3.

⁹⁷ Le Neve, i. 146.

⁹⁸ Strype's Parker, i. 301.

⁹⁹ Strype's Grindal, 145.

¹⁰⁰ Lansd. MS. VIII. No. 47. fol. 141.

¹⁰¹ Lansd. MS. X. No. 10.

We trust that his plea was granted, and that he was suffered, without any further hindrance, to spend the short remainder of his life in quietness. He died on July 7th following, namely, 1568,¹⁰² and was buried on the 9th,¹⁰³ in the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, Crutched Friars, where may be seen a tablet to his memory with the following inscription:—

CLARISSIMO . DOCTISSIMO . FORTISSIMOQVE . VIRO .
 GVLIELMO . TVRNERO . MEDICO . AC . THEOLOGICO . PERITISSI-
 MO, DECANO . WELLENSI . PER . ANNOS . TRIGINTA . IN . VTRAQVE
 SCIENTIA . EXERCITATISSIMVS . ECCLESIE . ET . REI . PVBLICÆ
 PROFVIT . ET . CONTRA . VTRIVSQVE . PERNITIOSISSIMOS . HOS-
 TES . MAXIME . VERO . ROMANVM . ANTICHRISTVM . FORTISSIMVS
 JESU . CHRISTI . MILES . ACERRIME . DIMICAVIT . AC . TANDEM . COR-
 PVS . SENIO . ET . LABORIBUS . CONFECTVM . IN . SPEM . BEATISSIM:
 RESVRRECTIONIS . HIC . DEPOSVIT . ANIMAM . IMMORTALEM
 CHARISSIMO . EIVSQVE . SANCTISSIMO . DEO . REDDIDIT . ET . DEVICTIS
 CHRISTI . VIRTUTE . MVNDI . CARNISQVE : VIRIBVS . TRIUMPHAT . IN . ÆTERNVM
 MAGNVS . APOLLINEA . QVONDAM . TVRNERVS . IN . ARTE
 MAGNVS . ET . IN . VERA . RELIGIONE . FVIT
 MORS . TAMEN . OBREPENS . MAIOREM . REDDIDIT . ILLVM
 CIVIS . ENIM . CÆLI . REGNA . SVPERNA . TENET
 OBIIT . 7 . DIE . IVLII . AN . DOM . 1568.

The indomitable character of the man may be seen in his works, both controversial and practical; his merits as the first botanical author in this country are remarkable, and well merit the praise passed on him by John Ray, "vir solidæ eruditionis & judicii;"¹⁰⁴ the wide difference between even the slightest productions of Turner, when compared with such effusions as the Grete Herbal, is visible at first glance.

His will is too characteristic to be omitted here, and runs thus:

"In the name of almighty god amen, in the yeare from the birthe of our savyour Jhesus christ a thousande fyve hundred threescore and sixe, I William Turner calling to remembrance partelye being moved thereto by often and almost contynnuall sycknes this longe tyme that my father and mother are departed and also all my brethren and systers and the moste parte of all my scholefellowes and the fellowes of my colledge in Cambridge are departed from their bodyes which are nowe in there graves thought it best seying by so many experiences and also by the holie word of god I knowe that I must folowe my father and mother my brethren and all my felowes that haue gone before me to make my last Wyll that all thynges may be sett in suche Order that when I shall haue nede to make me redye for my departinge, I shall not be troubled with makinge of my Testament at that tyme, Wherefore firste I bequeathe my sowle vnto almyghtie god Who made it and by the deathe of his sonne Jhesus Christe saved it and lente hit me all my lyfe tyme, and I giue my bodye accordinge vnto the ordinance and appoyntement of allmyghtie god to the earthe that it may suffer corruptione in the graue and there be turned into the yearthe from whence it came, but in that truste and hope that at

¹⁰² Trimen, Fl. Midd. 366.

¹⁰³ See Inscription.

¹⁰⁴ Cat. Cant. Explic.

the daye of iudgement it shall ryse againe and be ioyned w^t my sowle, and that I being then p^rfitte then euer I was before shall w^t my savioure and redemer Jhesus Christ and all hys holye members enioye and possesse euerlastinge lyfe and ioies without ende, I giue vnto the pouertie of Wedmor fyftene shillings to the pouertie of Marke fyve shillings, to the pouertie of Wellington Tenne shillings, to the pouertie of Combe fyve shillings and eyght pennes, to the pouertie of Charde thre shillings and eyghtpennes, to the pouertie of Wynshame fyve shillings, to [sic] of morpettie Tenne shillings, to margaret black of Hexā Thre shillings foure pennes to Anā duxefeild Thre shillings fowre pennes, to my wyfe halfe dozen of syluer spones to William Turner my brothers sonne my lyttell furred gowne and an olde ryalle, to Peter Turner my sonne all my writen bookes and yf he be a preacher all my diuinitie bookes yf he practise Phisicke all my physicke bookes, to my wyfe also the best pece or syluer vessell that I haue. The rest of my other goodes moueable and vnmoueable I giue and bequeathe to my wyfe and children equallye to be deuided amongst them all and the same I ordaine to be my executors and Ouersiers Prouyded that yf anye of them departe before theye be maryed, that then they that lyve shall haue the porcon of hym or her that is departed and that so longe as my wyfe is vnmaryed againe that she shall kepe the porcones of goodes of them that are alyve and vnder age But if she shall marye then I will that m^r anthonye Carye my brother in lawe, or yf he be departed master Johā Abell shall kepe my childrens goodes vntill they come to p^rfite age. Prouided further that yf it shall pleas almyghtye god to take all my children awaye and none of them haue children, make William Turner grocer of London to be heyre vnto me and all my children. But yf he become an open vnthrift or nowghtye lyuer, then I will that Cuthbert Turner of morpethi shalbe in his place and steade.

“ Anno dni 1566, februarie xxvi

“ William Turner,

“ doctor of physicke.”

This will was proved 15th July, 1568, the executors' names being Jane, the widow, and the children Winifred, Peter, and Elizabeth Turner.

The son, Peter, had some knowledge of plants, for in a copy of the Herbal, in the Linnean Society's Library, there is a long list of errata, apologised for, by the printer not being familiar with English, as will be seen by the address to the reader.

“ Errata.

“ Faultes escaped in the printing.” 4 pages.

“ Peter Turner to the Reader.

“ As the wyse philosopher Seneca, counteth him to slay or kill, that may well saue and will not : so may I rightly iudge after the same fashion, that he is a great hindrer and hurter that may profite a man and will not. Seeing then that this my fathers Herball, which he after his long trauell, study and experience hath made, is now set forth to profit and pleasure his cuntrymen withall : and by the ouersight partly of the Printer, and partly of the Scribe that copied the booke out for the Printer, is now so commed forth that the Reader can not get any profite or commoditie thereof : least that I for the cause aboue rehersed bee counted a hinderer of the profite of my Cuntrymen, and not to set by my Fathers fame and estimation (for I am sure, many that know not that afore his death he went about to correct this booke, will blame him for letting so falsly a printed booke to come forth) I haue taken

some paynes, and haue perused and red ouer this booke as my Father beganne, and haue conferred it with his owne hande copie, and haue so corrected it and amended it, that a diligent and a welwilling reader may easily vnderstand the meaning of the writer, and so take great profit of the same. But peradventure some will saye, if I had minded to pleasure my Countriemen, I might haue done better if I had called in or stayed this print, and caused the booke to haue bene printed here anew again. In dede if I had done so, I shoulde haue eased the reader of this labour of correcting. But I should haue done against Charitie to haue caused the Printer by that meanes to lose all his labor and cost which he hath bestowed in printing hereof. Wherefore gentle Reader beare a little with the Printer that neuer was much accustomed to the printing of Englishe, and afore thou reade ouer this booke, correct it as I haue appointed and then the profite thereof will abundantly recompense thy paynes. And last of all, take these my paynes also in good worth at this time. Another daye when the Herball shall be printed againe (and if it please God to lend me lyfe and health, augmented and increased) I trust the reader shalbe put to no such paines in correcting of the same, as in no other of my fathers bookes as yet vnprinted which hereafter as time and occasion shall serue, I entende to set forth. In the meane time vse this Herball in stede of a better, and giue all laude and prayse vnto the Lorde."

Peter, the grandson, was Gresham Professor of Geometry.¹⁰⁵

Turner's widow subsequently married Richard Cox, at a later period, Bishop of Ely, and founded a Scholarship at Cambridge in memory of her first husband.¹⁰⁶

I have already mentioned the mistakes made, owing to the similarity of name between Richard Turner and William Turner; I need now only quote two erroneous statements to guard against their being credited. Cuvier, after most favourable notice of Turner's observations on fishes, goes on to say . . . "il mourut à Cologne, en 1568."¹⁰⁷ Fuller believed that he died in Germany during Mary's reign.¹⁰⁸ The uncertainty as to some of the titles of the smaller productions will be understood by inspection of the list of Turner's works, which is as complete as I have been able to render it.

¹⁰⁵ Ward's *Gres. Prof.*, i. 129-135.

¹⁰⁶ Loder's *Framlingham*, 225.

¹⁰⁷ *Cuv. Hist. des Sci. Nat.*, ii. 81.

¹⁰⁸ *Worthies*, 306.

A
LIST OF THE WRITINGS
OF
WILLIAM TURNER,
COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

1. A cōparison betwene the Olde learynge & the Newe. Translated out of latin in Englysh by Wyliam Turner. Printed in Southwarke by me James Nicholsō. Anno 1537.

Brit. Mus.

Another edition in 1538. *Ames*, iii. 1448.

This Nicholson was the printer of Coverdales Translation of the New Testament, referred to below in connection with John Hollybush.

2. "The abridgement of Unio Dissidentium, conteining the agreement of the doctors with Scripture; and also of the doctors with themselves. Pr. ded. domino Wentworth. . . Lond. MDXXXVIII. 8^{vo}."

Tanner, 727.

"Ad unionum dissidentium."

Bale, 242, verso.

3. Libellus de re Herbaria novvs in quo herbarum aliquot nomina greca, latina, & Anglica habes, vna cum nominibus officinarum, in gratiam studiosæ iuventutis nunc primum in lucem æditus. 1538.

The title of this work has hitherto been misquoted, for, in consequence of the form of æ which occurs in "studiosæ," the latter word has been misunderstood to read adverbially "studiose."

Brit. Mus.

Reprinted 1877 in this volume.

4. "Historia de Naturis Herbarum Scholiis & notis vallata. Coloniae ap. Gymnicum anno Dom. 1544, in 8."

Bumaldus, *Bibl. Bot.* 18.

This notice appears to be the only record, no recent bibliographer having met with it.

5. The huntyng and fyndyng out of the Romyshe foxe, which more than seuen yeares hath bene hyd among the bisshoppes of Englande, after that the Kynges Hyghnes had commanded hym to be dryuen owt of his Realme. . . . M.D.xliij.

Colophon. Imprynted at Basyll the yeare of owre lorde, M.D.xliij. the xliij. of September.

Pseudonymously as "Willin Wraghton."

Brit. Mus.

There seem to be two different title-pages, thus,

The Huntyng and Fyndyng out of the Romish Fox: whiche more than seven yeares hath bene hyd among the Bysshoppes of England, after that the Kynges Hyghnes Henry VIII., had commanded hym to be dryven out of hys Realme, written by Wylliam Turner, Doctour

of Physicke, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College in Cambridge. . . . Amended and curtailed: with a short account of the author prefixed. By Robert Potts, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Basyl: imprinted in the yeare 1543.

Cambridge: reprinted in the year 1851.

The preface is dated "the first day of May." This reprint was executed from a copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. See Notes and Queries, 1st. Ser. v. 448.

6. Avium praecipvarvm, qvarvm apvd Plinivm et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis & succinta historia. Ex optimis quibusque scriptoribus contexta, scholis illustrata & aucta. Adiecto nominibus Græcis, Germanicis, and Britannicis. Per Dn. Gulielmum Turnerum, artium & Medicinæ doctorem. Coloniae excudebat Joan. Gymnicus, anno M.D.XLIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Dedicated to Henry VIII.

7. Dialogus de avibus, et earvm nominibus Græcis, Latinis, & Germanicis. Non minus festivus, quam eruditus, & omnibus studiosis ad intelligēdas Poetas maxime utilis. Per Dn. Gybertum Longolium, artium & Medicinæ Doctorem clarissimum, paulo ante mortem conscriptus. Epitaphium authoris est libelli finem adiecimus. . . . Coloniae excudebat Io. Gymnicus. Anno M.D.XLIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Edited by Turner, by whom the preface was written; in this volume was published the "Epitaphium Gisberti Longolij." *Bale*, fo. 242.

"Gisberti Longolij epitaphium." *Bale*, (1557)698.

Of the author and editor Gesner remarks:—"Avium quidem nomina et naturas ante nos et pauci et breviter attigerunt ex quibus Gyb. Longolius Germanus, et Gulielmus Turner Anglus viri doctissimi præcipuam merentur laudem."

Epist. ad Lect., Avium Hist. Tiguri, 1554.

8. The Rescvyng of the Romishe Fox othervvyse called the examination of the hunter deuised by Steven gardiner.

The Seconde covrse of the Hvnter at the romishe fox & hys aduocate, & sworne patrone steuen gardiner doctor and defender of the popis canon law and hys ungodly ceremonies.

Colophon. Imprinted haue at winchester Anno Domini 1545. 4. nonas Martij. By me Hanse hit prik. 8°

(Dedication)—Vuillyam Wraghton, Vuisseth prosperitie. . . . *Bodl.*

For a different version see Ames iii., 1557, and Cotton's Typo. Gazetteer, 327-8.

This is the "Contra Gardineri technas" of *Bale*, fo. 242 and *Ibid* (1557)647. See also *Tanner*, 727.

9. The sū of diuinitie drawn out of the holy scripture very necessarye, not onlye for curates & yong studentes in diuinitie; but also for al christen men and women what so euer age thei be of.

 Drawn out of Latine into Englishe by Roberte Hutten. Anno. 1548.

Vuillyam Turner to the Reader.

"After that my scholar sūtime and seruante Robert huttē, had translated thys boke"

In this preface he deprecates the use of French and Latin idioms in writing.

Another edition in 1567. *Ames*, ii., 886.

Brit. Mus.

10. The olde learnyng and the new, compared together wherby it may easely be knowē which of them is better and more agreyng wyth the euerlasting word of God. Newly corrected and augmented by Wylliam Turner.

Colophon. Imprinted at London by Robert Houghton, dwellyng within Ludgate, at the sygne of the Bysshops Myter. M.D.XLVIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Reprinted in [Legh Richmond's] *The Fathers of the English Church* ; iv. 599-677. London, 1809.

11. The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, Englishe, Duche & Frenche wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries vse. Gathered by William Turner.

Colophon. Imprinted at London by John Day and William Seres, dwellinge in Sepulchres Parish at the sygne of the Resurrection a litle aboute Holbourne Conduite. [1548.]

Brit. Mus.

12. A new Dialogue wherin is conteyned the Examinacion of the Messe, and of y^e Kynde of Priesthode, which is ordeyned to say messe: and to offre vp for remyssion of synne, the body & bloude of Christe agayne. . . .

Colophon. Imprynted by me Richarde Wyer.

Brit. Mus.

A new Dialogue Vwhere in is conteyned the examinatio of the Masse and of that kind of priesthod, which is ordeyned to saye masse: and to offer vp for remission of synne, the bodye and bloude of Christ againe. . . .

Colophon.  Imprinted at London by Ihon Day, and William Seres, dwelling in Sepulchres parysh, at the signe of the Resurrection alitle aboute Holbourne Conduite .^r.

Brit. Mus.

13. The Huntynge of the Romyshe Vuolfe, made by Vuyllyam Turner doctour of Phisick.

[circa. 1554.] *Bodl.*

Has a curious folding plate of the Bishops, with wolves' heads, assisting at the death of Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, who are depicted as sheep with their feet bound.

"The hunting of the Fox and the Wolf, because they did make havock of the sheep of Jesus Christ. . . ."

Wood's Ath. Ox., ed. Bliss, i., 363.

"The Hunting of the Fox and the Wolfe because they make hauocke of the sheepe of Christ Jesus. . . ."

"This tract is the very same as that published in Queen Mary's time, under the title of 'The Huntynge of the Romyshe Vuolfe. . . .' but now reprinted with a new title-page as above. . . ."

Ames, iii., 1605.

With an introduction by an anonymous writer attributed by Ames, l. c. to John Knox. [circa. 1561.]

14. "The Book of Merchants, right necessary to all folks; newly made by the Lord Pantapole."

Foxe, ed. Townsend, v. 567. Before 1555.

15. "The Spiritual Nosegay."

Foxe, l. c.

16. A nevv booke of spirituall Physik for dyuerse diseases ot the nobilitie and gentlemen of Englande, made by William Turner doctor of Physik.

Anno. 1555. 10. Calen. Martij.

Colophon. Imprinted at Rome by the Vaticane church, by Marcus Antonius Constantius. Otherwise called, thraso miles gloriosus. *Brit. Mus.*

17. Letter to Conrad Gesner, printed in the Francfort edition of the works of the latter. (Franc., 1620. 4pp.)

Ends, "Hæc sunt doctissime Gesnere, quod omnibus auxiliis commentariorum destitutus, sola adiuuante memoria, de historia piscium colligere in præsentia potui. . . . Vale. Vuissenburgi, Calendis Novembris, Anno 1557." *Brit. Mus.*

18. A preservative, or triacle, agaynst the poyson of Pelagius, lately renewed, & styrred vp agayn, by the furious secte of the Annabaptistes: deuysed by Wylliam Turner, Doctor of Physick.

At end: "Meruell not good reader that I haue not answered vnto the rest of thys mas boke: for I wold as gladly haue answered vnto the rest as to it whiche I answered to before, but that I haue so much ado wyth the setting out of my Herball, that I can not do that at thys tyme. But here after God wyllynge I shall make an end of it, that I haue begvn."

Brit. Mus.

"*Contra Rob. Coccheum* (aulicum) scripsit libellum, dum in vivis esset Edvardus rex, clarissimo ille medicus, et doctissimus theologus, Gul. Turnerus, in quo illius sententiam de peccato originali refutavit.' Ita Parkhurstus in *Epist. MS. Norwic. mori. 125. f. 23.*"

Tanner, 727.

"Contra quendam Arrianum."

Bale (1557), 697.

These probably both refer to the "Preservative."

19. A new Herball, wherein are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees and naturall places of the same, gathered and made by Wylliam Turner, Phisicion vnto the Duke of Somersettes Grace. Imprinted at London by Steuen Mierdman. Anno 1551. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. And they are to be solde in Paules Churchyarde.

Colophon. Imprinted at London, By Steuen Myerdman, and they are to be sooled in Paules Churchyarde at the sygne of the sprede Egle by John Gybken.

Brit. Mus.

20. The seconde parte of Vuilliam Turners herball, wherein are conteyned the names of herbes in Greke, Latin, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries Latin, and sometyme in Italiane, wyth the vertues of the same herbes wyth diuerse confutations of no small errours, that men of no small learning haue committed in the intreatinge of herbes of late yeares.

Here vnto is ioyned also a booke of the bath of Baeth in Englande, and of the vertues of the same, with diuerse other bathes moste holsom and effectual, both in Almany and England, set furth by William Turner Doctor of Physik.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman In the yeare of our Lorde M.D. LXII.

Cum gratia & Priuilegio Reg. Maiest.

Brit. Mus.

The title of the second part is as follows,

21. A Booke of the natures and properties, as well of the bathes in England as of other bathes in Germany and Italy, very necessary for all sick persones that can not be healed without the helpe of natural bathes, gathered by William Turner, Doctor of Physik.

Brit. Mus.

(The Treatise on Baths was reprinted in Vicary's "Englishman's Treasvre," 1586, pp. 105-115, edited by Wm. Bremer, who omitted the preface; again, in 1626, "and now seuenthly augmented and enlarged by G. E.," and once more in 1633.)

Brit. Mus.

22. The first and seconde partes of the Herbal of William Turner Doctor in Physick, lately ouersene, corrected and enlarged with the Thirde parte, lately gathered, and nowe set oute with the names of the herbes, in Greke, Latin, English, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees and naturall places of the same.

Here vnto is ioyned also a Booke of the Bath of Baeth in England, and of the vertues of the same with diuerse other bathes moste holsom and effectuall, both in Almanye and Englande. set furth by William Turner Doctor in Physick.

God saue the Quene.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, In the yeare of our Lorde M.D.LXVIII.

Cum gratia & Priuilegio Reg. Maiest.

3 pp. of Errata in Part ii. follow that Part in this re-issue.

23. A new Boke of the natures and properties of all Wines that are commonlye vsed here in England, with a confutation of an errour of some men, that holde, that Rhennish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue, or are in daunger of the stone, the renine, and diuers other diseases, made by William Turner doctor of Physicke.

Whervnto is annexed the booke of the natures and vertues of Triacles, newly corrected and set foorth againe by the sayde William Turner.

Imprinted at London, by William Seres. Anno. 1568.

Brit. Mus.

24. This Booke sheweth at large the powers, commodities, vertues, and properties of the three most renowned and famous Preseruatiues or Triacles: to weete, of the great Triacle called in Latine, Theriaca Andromachi: of the Triacle Salt: and of it that is called by the name of the first finder out and maker, Mithridatica. Gathered out of Galen and Aëtius, by the labours and paines of William Turner, Doctor of Physicke. Newly corrected and amended.

With the foregoing.

25. "Rerum Anglicarum libri quinque, recens ceu e tenebris eruti, & in studiosorum gratiam in lucem dati: auctore Gulielmus Neuburgensi. . . . Antw. 1567."

For an account of this work, see Hearne's Hemingi Chart. Wigorn. ii. 669-671. drawn up from a copy corrected by Turner, who intended to issue a new edition, with the following amended title.

"Rerum Anglicarum libri quinque, recens ceu e tenebris opera Gulielmi Turneri decani Wellensis eruti, & in studiosorum gratiam in lucem dati. Gulielmo Neuburgensio Anglo autore. Cum rerum memorabilium locupletiore Indice quam in priore editione conscriptus fuerat. Accessere etiam castigationes in priorem editionem, una cum capitibus 4, quæ tam in priore editione, quam in Wellensi ecclesiæ exemplari desiderabantur."

Hearne, l. c.

26. The Cathéchisme, or maner to teach children and others the Christian fayth: Used in all the landes and dominions that are vnder the mighty Prince Frederike, the Palsgrave of y^e Rhone, Elector of the Emphyre, &c.

Translated out of Latin into Englysh, by William Turner, Doctor of Physicke.

Easely to be understood and read as well of the people of the North Country, as others.

Imprinted at London, by Richarde Johnes, dwellyng in the vpper end of Fleet lane. 1572.

Brit. Mus.

Another edition, with altered title, suppression of Turner's name, and many minor differences, was printed by Henrie Middleton in 1578.

Brit. Mus.

27. "Imagines stirpium." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 28. "De baptismo parvulorum." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 29. "Sentiarum flores ex varijs." *Bale* (1548), 242.
 30. "Homely against gluttony and drunkenness." *Tanner*, 727.
 31. "Pro Standicio ad papam carmen iocosum."
 "Ad Papam pro Ioanne Standicio carmen iocosum." *Bale*, 242.
 Ib. (1557) 698.
 32. "In Catonis disticha moralia." *Bale*, 242.
 33. "Epigrammata diversa."
 "E. varia." *Bale*, 242.
 Ib. (1557) 697.
 34. "In Publii Mimi versiculos." *Bale*, 242, verso.
 35. "De arte memorativa." *Bale*, 242, verso.
 36. "De metallis." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 37. "De lapidibus." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 38. "De Hierosolymorum excidio." *Bale*, 242, verso.
 Possibly one of the previously enumerated theological treatises.
 39. "De Piscibus." *Bale* (1557), 696.
 A work on Fishes is mentioned in the Preface to the Herball, 1568, as in preparation.

DOUBTFUL OR SPURIOUS WORKS.

40. Stephani Winton, Episcopi [Gardiner] De vera obedientia oratio.
 Hamburg 1536. 8^o.
 "There were many other editions of this work, and a translation into English, printed abroad in Queen Mary's time by one Dr. Turner, with a most vindictive preface before it; as also some additions, with intent to expose the Bishops inconstancy, who had now submitted again to the Pope."
 Biog. Brit. iii. 2124.
 The translation here mentioned bears the following title:—
 De vera obedientia. An oration made in Latine, by the right Reuerēde father in God Stephā bishop of Winchestre, now Lorde chañcelour of Englande. . . .
 Printed at Häburgh in Latine. . . . 1536.
 And now translated in to Englishe, and printed eftsoones, in Rome, before y^e castle of S. Angel, at the Signe of S. Peter. In Nouembre, Anno do. M.D.Liij.
 This production is printed in English-face black letter, and a MS. note in the Museum Copy says that this translation was made by "Michael Wood, a zealous Protestant." Cf. Ames, i. 425
 Brit. Mus.

41. A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecary, or homely physick booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.

• Translated out the almaine speche into English by Ihon Hollybush.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, In the yeare of our Lorde M.D.LXI.

Brit. Mus.

This is a translation of Brunschweig's Thesaurus Pauperum. Hausapoteck
 Franckfurt, 1537, and is frequently found bound up with Turner's Herbal, pt. ii.
 It has been suggested that Turner here assumed another alias, so as to secure
 readers for his work by evading the embargo placed upon his writings. There was,
 however, an actual John Hollybush, who was charged by Coverdale with the task of
 seeing the Latin and English Testament through the Press, during Coverdale's
 absence abroad; he was also the translator of at least two doctrinal treatises.
 Cf. Brook's Puritans, i., 120; Ames, iii., 1449; Foxe, ed. Towns., viii., 786.

APPENDIX.

A.

"Wood and Turner took this circumstance from Bale: now in my copy of Bale, the word *Ferrara* is scratched over with a pen, and *Bononia* written in the margin."

Berkenhout, Biog. Lit., 288.

B.

"Ante anos xv. aut circiter cum Anglus quidem ex Italia rediens, me salutaret, (TURNERUS is fuerit vir excellentis tum in re medica tum in alijs plerisque disciplinis doctrinæ, an alius quispiam vix satis memini) inter alias rariorum stirpium icones, quas depingēdas commodabat, elleborinem quoq; ostēdat pictam. . . ."

Gesner, De Herbis Lunariis, p. 34.

C.

"To auoide and abolish such Englishe bookes as containe pernicious and detestable erroures and heresies, 8 July, 38 Hen. VIII. . . . None after the last of Aug. next ensuing [1547] shall receiue, take, haue, or kepe in his or their possession, the text of the new testament of Tindals or Couerdals translation in Englishe, . . . nor . . . any maner of booke printed or written in the English tongue which be or shal be set forth, in the names of Frith, Tindal, Wickliff, Joy, Roy, Basile, Bale, Barnes, Couerdale, Tournier, Tracy, or by any of them, or any other boke or bookes containing mater contrary to the Kinges maiesties booke, called, A necessary doctrine and erudition for any Christian man, &c."

Ames, Typ. Ant., i., 450.

The named works of Turner were—

"*First.* A Comparison between the Old Learning and the New: translated out of Latin into English.

"*Item.* The Abridgement of Unio Dissidentium; translated out of Latin into English.

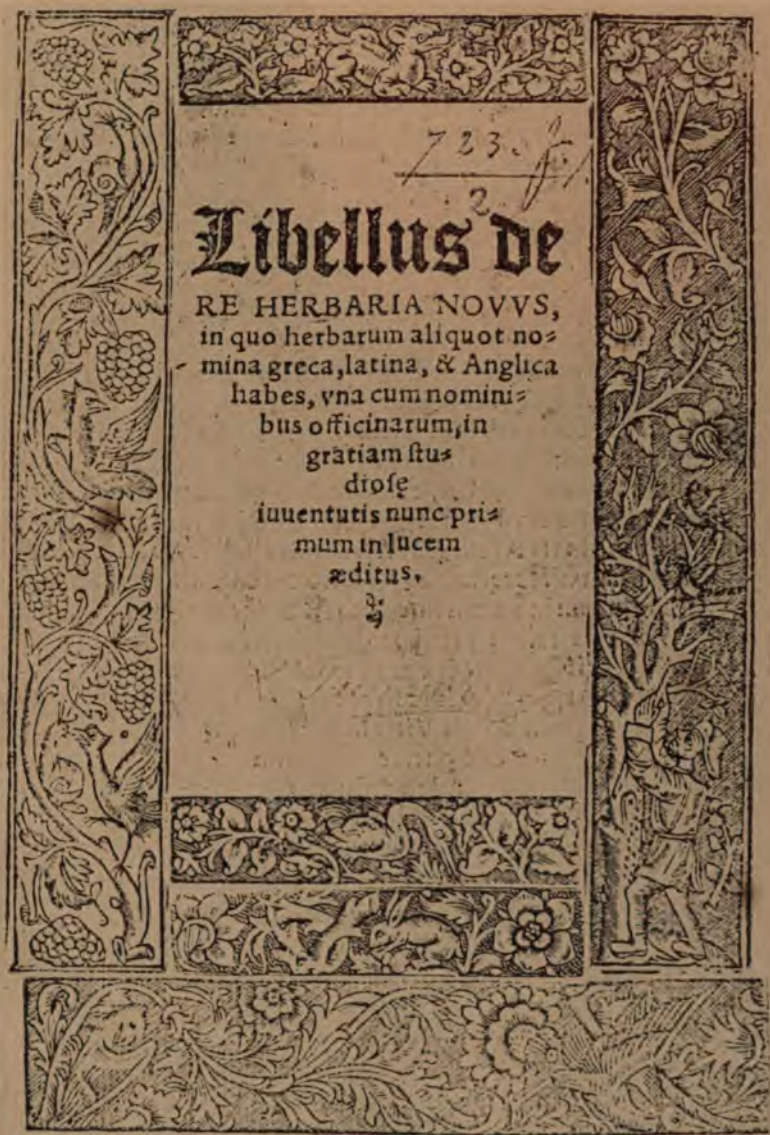
"*Item.* The Hunting of the Fox.

"*Item.* The sum of Holy Scripture. •

"*Item.* The Book of Merchants, right necessary to all folks; newly made by the Lord Pantapole.

"*Item.* The Spiritual Nosegay."

Foxe's Actes and Mon., ed. Townsend, v., 567.



723.
2
Libellus de

RE HERBARIA NOVVS,
in quo herbarum aliquot no-
mina greca, latina, & Anglica
habes, vna cum nomini-
bus officinarum, in
gratiam stu-
diosæ
iuuentutis nunc pri-
mum in lucem
editus.

GVILIELMVS TVRNERVS CAN.
DIDO LECTORI S P D.

ED stuporem vsq; mirabere forsā (candidissim
lector) que me potissimum res impulerit, imber
bem adhuc iuuenem, & medicinæ cognitione te
nuerit tinctum, de re herbaria libellum in lucem
ædere, quum non sim ignarus lexcetos apud anglos esse,
qui me in hoc doctrinæ genere equis (quod aiunt) albis
præcedant. Fateor equidem ingenue me indignum esse
qui doctissimo clementi vel matulam porrigam. Alijsq;
doctissimis viris facile cedo, Ceterū si vel doctissimo cle
menti, vel alijs in rem medica exquisitè versatis, hanc operā
anglis suis locare libuisset, quā ruellius gallis, & otho ger
manis locauerunt, non essem in præsentia de nominibus
herbarū vel verbulū dicturus. Sed quū cernerem doctos
nihil istiusmodi moliri, consilium esse duxi potius ad
æter huiusmodi rē quilibet arduā tētare, q̄ vt studiosa iuue
tus (que vix tria herbarum noīa recte callet) vt antea ce
cutiat committere. Leta igitur fronte cādidissime lector,
hunc meum laborem suscipito, & si per me in cognos
cendis herbis quicq; profeceris, hoc mihi nihil
erit gratius. Si vero me hallucinari con
tigerit (q̄ hac in re facilimum est)
a doctis Viris me corripī fa
cile patiar. non enim
adeo mihi ap
plaudo placeoq; quin si im
doctorū iudiciis lus
bens cessurus,
Vale.

ABSINTHIUM.



BSinthium ab *asī-tai* quod tactum tre significat nomen habet, ex aduerso nomen greci deflexerūt: quod nullū aī al hac herbam ob insignem amaritudinem attingat. Absinthij tria sunt genera, Ponticum: marinum & santonicum. Ponticum est uulgare hoc quod uocamus *woymethod*. Marinum scripsiū, uocatur, huius anglicum mihi nomen non occurrit. Santonicum quod a *santonibus* gallie uomen traxit puto esse *Lauander cotton*.

ABROTONVM.

Abrotonū latini, greci ut insinatas alias uoces debent, hanc herbā galli euronum germani *Stubbwurtz* angli *Soothernetwod* nominant.

ACANTHVS.

Acanthi duo sunt genera. Leue & aculeatum. Leuem acanthum *peaderota*, & *melamphillon* eruditi nomināt, officine brancā ursinam, uulgus *Biank bysne* appellat. Porro scē de hallucinantur qui putant brancā ursinam esse *Bearefote* quum illud potius sit *helliborus niger*. Aculeatum & crispum *dioscorides* syluestrem acanthum uocat.

ACORVM.

Acorum aut *xiphion*, officine *gladiolū* uocant. angli pro uarietate soli & regionis uarie nomināt Northumbrienses a *leg elenses* & in palustribus locis, propter etiam habitantes a *lug*, tritissima nōia sunt *glabon* & a *flag*, & a *pelow* *floure delyce*.

ALISMA.

Alisma *dioscoride*, est recentioribus *sistula* *pastoralis*, officinis & herbarijs *plantago aquatica* aliquibus *barba syluana* nostratibus *water plantane* or *water waybiede*.

ALTHEA.

Althea aliqui *ebiscum*, siue *ibiscum* nominant. officine *maluā bis mālā* uam nostrates, *Holy oke*.

ALLIARIA.

Alliaria est herba passim in sepibus proueniens circinato solo allium odore mire referens. Hec est (ni coniectura faller) *saure alone*, aut ut alij uocant *Jak of the hedge*.

ASINE,

Alfne dicta est & lucos (quos greci αλωι uocant) umbrosa & ne morosa amet loca. Myosotis etiam hec dicitur, latine auricula muris, sed non est nostra Mouseare que in asperis & incultis locis crescit. Ceterum herba illa est quam nostrates mulieres uocant Chykuede aut Chykenuede, Qui alunt auriculas cauetis inclusas, hac solent illas (si quando cibos fastidiant) recreare.

AMARANTHVS.

Amaranthus beltochryson galeno, quibusdam flos amoris, gallis est passe uelutum anglis autem Baldare.

ANETHVM.

Anethum uulgus appellat Dyll. Anisum uero Anys aut Anyssede, Quare toto errant caelo qui anethum interpretantur Anys quod uirum quendam cetera doctum nuper fecisse legimus.

ANAGALLIS.

Anagallis latine morsus galline dicitur anglice Pympernell, nō est Chykuede ut quidam fallo asserunt Anagallidis due sunt speciei Mas est, que puniceū habet florem, & scemina que ceruleum.

ANONIVM.

Anoniū dicitur lamiū, urtica iners, urtica mortua, & anglice Archdegel aut Dede nettell.

AMPELOS LEUCE.

Ampelos leuce latinus est uitis alba & bryonia, anglis Bryoni aut wylde nepe.

APPARINE.

Apparine siue philanthropos ab officinis aspergula uel ruella uocatur ab anglis Goosgyrs aut Goosbareth.

APOLLINARIS.

Apollinaris grece dicitur hyoscyamos non tusquiamus ut barbari scribunt & loquuntur, aliqui uocant fabam suillam angli Henbayne.

APIVM.

Apium nostrates uocare solent Smallage. Ruellius tamen gallis suis dicit psilū uocari, que res effecit ut aliquantisper dubitare quidā hanc uerbam anglice interpreter, ceterū credo non esse nostrū psilū.

ARTHRITICA.

Arthritica officinis est primula ueris q̄ ab anglis dicitur a prymerosse.

ARTEMISIA.

Artemisia nomen ab artemisa uxore mausoli (que hanc herbam sibi adoptauit cum antea parthenis uocaretur) traxisse creditur. uel ab artemide q̃ priuatim feminarum malis medeatur quibus artemis. i. diana preest. uul-
gus hanc herbam ubiq; uocat Mugwort.

ATHANASIA.

Athanasia q̃ grece tagetes, latine tanacetum, anglice dicitur Tansey.

AROS.

Aros ab officinis pes uituli & serpentaria minor uocatur a nostris ue-
ro Cockwypintell.

ARISARON.

Arisaron siue aris si non sit ipsum aron, eius saltem species est arisa-
ron puto hodie a nostris dici rammet aut rampees.

ASARVM.

Asarum, perperasa, uul gago, sanguis martis, rustica nardus, & uulgo azas-
tabaccara dicitur. Eram eo loco ubi uocaretur Folsot.

ASPARAGVS.

Asparagum officine sparagum uocant uulgus autem Sperage.

ASPHODELV9.

Asphodelus a latinis hasta regia & albucum dicitur, a barbaris & lati-
ne lingue corruptoribus aphrodillus & affodillus, ab anglis A. Fadyl &
Daffadilly.

ATRIPLEX.

Atriplex grece atraphaxis dicitur, anglice Areche aut red oreche.

Atriplex hispaniensis quibusdam uidetur nostra esse spinachia.

BETONICA.

Betonica siue uetonica aut uettonicum grece cestron dicitur & psychro-
trophon a uetonibus hispanis, qui illam primi inuenerunt, nomen sortita est.
hanc uulgus nostrum uocat Betony.

Betonica altitilis siue coronaria, que a quibusdam uocatur cariophyllatum,
est herba quod uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowge-
lofer aut an Incarnacyon.

BELLIS.

Bellis siue bellus ab officinis consolida minor dicitur. hec est illa herba
quam uocamus a Dasy. Quanq; apud northburienses meos ea sola

A. 17.

uocatur a Dasy, que puniceo flore altilis & borotensis est erraticam
illam uocant a Banwort.

BRASSICA.

Brassica grecis crambe dicitur, quibusdam caulis, & reliquis herbis malis
re habeat caule, anglice uocatur wortes aut Cole aut Colewortes.

BRYON THALASSION.

Bryon thalassion latine muscus marinus dicitur hec a northūbriensia
lus uocatur Sleake hac herba bene cocta i quadragesima tenues quibus
pecunia, ad mēdos pisces non suppetit libenter uescuntur.

BVGLOSSVM.

Buglossū grecis, latinis est bouis lingua officinis borago uulgo Borrage
Helleboro egent q contendūt hanc herba esse anglorū Langdebesse.

CANABIS.

Canabis unde funes & uestes canabae neuntur, & textūtur, nostrati
sermone uocatur Hemp.

CARIOPHILLON.

Cariophillon quod aliqui clauū uel clauos uocāt, propter similitudinē
quam habet cum clauis, angli uocant Clowes.

CARDAMINE.

Cardamine siue sisymbrium alterum dioscoridae, officinis est nasturtiū
aquaicum, anglis Water cresses.

CALTHA.

Caliba, que ab officinis calendula uocatur, est lutea illa herba quā
uulgius appellat a Marygolde.

CASSUTHA.

Cassutham officinae uocant cascutam aliqui podagram lini, angli
Dodder.

CAROS.

Caros, siue carium, est herba cuius semē saccharo obductum, uernaculis
la lingua uocamus Carawayes.

GENTAVRIVM.

Centaury duo sunt genera, maior & minor. Maius est quod officinae
reuponticum nomināt. Minor libadion sel terre & febrifugia dicitur, angli
uocant Centory.

CIRSION.

Cirsion aliqui buglosū magnū uocant angli Buglos & aculeata illam herbam, quam uocamus Langdebeke huius buglosi esse speciem arbitror, buccq; referendam cenſeo agreſtem herbam quam ruſſici uocant Cattes taylor.

CICERBITA.

Cicerbita a grecis ſonchos, a noſtris Sow:hytell appellatur, hec herba cuniculorū palatis (ut uulgus putat) plurimū aridat.

CORIANDRVM.

Coriandrum, greci corton ſue corianon appellant angli Coryander aut Colander.

CONVOLVVLVS.

Convolvulus, diſcoride clepatris, altera, eſt aliquibus illaſtrū, angli autem The comon hynde, aut The lytell wynde. Hec eſt illa herba que improbo cauliculorum ſuorū reptatu, proximas quaſq; herbas & frutices humiliores irretit.

COLUTEA.

Colutea ab officiis ſena ab anglis Sene nuncupatur. Preter theophrastū haud temere quēq; ueterum offendet q; huius colutea meminit.

CHAMEDRYS.

Chamedrys latine gamandrea aut quercula, anglice Germander aut englyſſhe tryacle dicitur.

CINARA.

Cinara scolymos & carduus idem ſūt niſi forte cinara ſit herba culta & scolimos inculta hac herba a nraſtris dici puto Archychoke.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis daphnoides, latinis uīca pulnea, aglis Perwynkle dicitur.

CHAMEACTE.

Chameacte, a latinis ebulus, ab anglis Danwort aut walwort uocatur.

CHAMEMELON.

Chamemelon dicitur q; odorem habeat mali. Erantibenis uere floreat, dicitur & antibenis, uulgo dicitur Camomyle.

CHELIDONIVM.

Chelidonio siue latine maius hirundinaria, hirundo avis que grece
Χελιδων dicitur, nomen trididit, uel quod hanc primū inuenit & oculis pul-
lorum in nido usum restituit, uel quod hirundinum aduentu floreant herba
& earum discessu commarcescat. dicitur sandonia etiam, angli uocant
Celendyne aut Celidony. Et hec sunt nomina chelidonijs maioris.
Chelidonium minus officine uocant scrofulariam. Qui nam uulgus appella-
litet non dum didici.

CUCURBITA.

Cucurbitam greci colocynthan, angli a Gowrde nominant.

CYANVS.

Cyanus a gallis teste ruellio blautum dicitur hanc ego herbam arbitror
esse quam northumbria uocat a Blewblaw aut a Blew hottell, hanc
corollis intexit pueri eo tempore quo baptiste sacra peraguntur.

CYPERVS BABYLONICVS.

Cyperum babylonicum officine uocant Galangam, angli Galanga
etiam & Galangale nuncupant.

CYNORRHODOS.

Cynorrhodos quantum mihi cernere datur est frutex cuius folia pri-
mo uere suauiter olent, quem uulgus opinor uocat Swete brece aut
Eglentyne.

CYNOSBATUS.

Cynoseatos latinis ē rubus canis, anglis a wylde heptre, or a brece tre

DAVCVS CRETICVS.

Daucus creticus que latine pastinaca gallica dicitur, mihi uidetur, anglis
esse wylde carot.

DAPHNOIDES.

Daphnoides aliquibus eupatalon nonnullis camedaphne dicitur, herbarij sau-
reola appellant, uulgus aut Laury aut Lauriel aut Lowre.

DRACONTIA.

Dracontia latine dracunculus colubrina, & serpentaria dicitur, angli
ce Dragon.

DYPSACVS.

Dipsacos latine labrum ueneris aut lauacrum ueneris dicitur, officine hanc
herbam utragam pastoris uocant, anglorum uulgus a wylde tasyll.

DRIOPTERIS.

Dryopteris, latinis est silicula, q̄ in arboribus precipue i robore & quercu nascitur hanc vulgus appellat The brake of the tre.

ENDIVIA.

Endivia qua pharmacopole nostrae etatis utuntur, non est endivia qua veteres olim usi sunt, hec enim qua hodie utuntur nihil aliud est q̄ lactuca agrestis. Intybus siue intybi, quod vulgus hodie uocat Suckery veterum erat endivia. Scandix diuinatibus aliquot doctis est vulgaris endivia.

EVZOMON siue ERVCA.

Euzomon latini erucam nominant, vulgus Rocket, aliqui uocant whyte pepper.

EPHIMERON.

Ephimeron est lilium conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lyly.

ELLEBORVM ALBUM.

Elleborum album romani ueratrum album appellant. Hec est illa herba cuius radice puluis naribus inditus, sternutamenta mouet. Radicem vulgus appellat Nefynge powder herbam autem Lyngwort.

ELLEBORVM NIGRVM.

Elleborum nigrum aliqui melampodion, uocant romani ueratrum nigrum, angli Lyons fote, aut Pedelyon. Caterum ego cenfeo illam herbam quam vulgus cantabrigiense, uocat Bearesfote esse uerum elleborum nigrum.

EVPATORIVM.

Eupatorium alijs hepatorium aut hepatis, non est water peper, ut quidam perperam asseuerant, neq̄ ut alij falso scribunt wylde sauge, sed herba est quam omnes hodie uocant Agrimony.

FILIX.

Filicem, greci pterim & pterion uocant, angli a Ferne aut a brake aut a bracon. Fœmina filix que grece dicitur thelypteris, siue nymphæa pteris, non prodit singulari pediculo, ut altera que mas est, sed ramis pluribus & altioribus fruticat.

FENICVLVM.

Feniculum graeci marathron, angli Fennell aut Fynle nominant.

FRAGVM.

Fragum non fragrum (ut quidā scioli scribunt) ab anglis uocatur
a Strawberry.

GITHAGO siue NIGELLA STRVM.

Githago, siue græce manis, pseudomelanthion est herba illa procera,
que in tritico flauescēte existit, inde corollas apud morpētenses meos pueri
in die dñi tēperant, uulguſ appellat Cœde aut pople.

CIT, siue NIGELLA.

Cit, siue nigella, græce melanthion dicitur, officine una cum uulgo
Nigellam romanam appellant.

GALEOPSIS.

Galeopsis, galroddolon Romanis labeo, uulgo Rade archangel.

GINGIDIVM.

Gingidium, siue chæresolium, a nostratibus mulieribus uocatur chæresolium
uel saluntur qui myrrbin putant esse chæresolium, cum myrrbis sit pa-
tius robertiana.

GLYCYRRHYZA.

Glycyrrhyza, est officinarum liquoricia, & anglis Lycoris.

HEDERA.

Hederam greci cisson uocant, angli Iuy.

HALICACABVS.

Halicacabus, a latiniſ solanum uesticarium, ab officinis Aikakengi
& uulgo dicitur Alcakege.

HELENIVM.

Helenium, latinis est hula, officinis emula campana uulgo Alicam
pane.

HELXINE.

Helxine, latinis parietaria dicitur, uulgo Paritory.

HEPTAPHILLON.

Heptaphillon, officinis bistorta, & tormentilla, nostratibus Toro-
mentyl & Tormeryke dicitur.

HYPERICON.

Hypericon, alijs carlion, alijs androsæmon, appellant, nonnulli herbam peto-
foram, uulguſ appellat Seynt lobns gys.

HIPPOLAPATHON.

Hyppolapathon, officine patientiam uocant, uulgius *Patience.*

HEMIONITIS sive HEMONION.

Hemionitis, splenion, & teuerion dicitur. hec est illa herba quam herbarij quidam falso scolopendriam nominant. Nam scolopendrium sive asplenon est officinarum Citerac Phyllitis sane ceruinae linguae non est dissimilis, sed ea tamen non est, nam phyllitis ceruina lingua rectior est. quum ceruina lingua que hemionitis est nonnihil incuruetur, uulgius ceruinam linguam uocat Hertestonge uidi & herbam cum agerem northumbriae, quam uulgius appellabat Hyndestonge & uulgius contendebat non esse Hertestonge erat enim minor & rectior. Hec fortasse phyllitis est.

HIPPURIS, anglie dicitur Shauynge gyrs.

Hippuris, latine dicitur equisetum, aut canda equa, huius herbae duae sunt species, prior gallis uocatur prela. Hae solent opus suum adhuc rude exposcere artifices quorum ars circa pedicines & cetera id genus uersatur. Posterior a nostris pro uarietate solit uaria sortitur nomina, aliquibus dicitur Hors taylor nonnullis Hallywaterstryngle Dyshewasshynges & fortassis huius herbae ad fricandos discos & patinas aliquis sit usus. huius etiam herbae coliculo pugionum buxica manubria leuigari apud meos non semel uidi.

INTYBVM sive INTYBUS.

Intybum, grecis dicitur seris. Intuborum duo sunt genera, Satium, & erraticum. Satium, rursus in duo genera diuiditur, latifolium & angustifolium. Latifolium arbitror esse Rycht gardyn suckery. Erraticus intybus dicitur etiam cicchorium & ambucia. Huius persuasionis sunt aliquot artis medicae pulchre gnari, ut putent hanc herbam heliotropium & uerum solsequium esse. hanc crassiores, sponsam solis, angli wylde suckery nominant. Non desunt qui putent Dandelion, sive latine mauis dentem leonis (quam nonnulli hidipnotida uocant) huius erratici intybi esse speciem

IRIS.

Iris est herba, que ab officinis in gignendi casu treos dicitur. Huius herbae radix, in tale oleas orbiculares fissa & posteaq; desiccata fuerit, & in

puluerem confusa, est Aristow doc, uocatur herba ipsa ab anglis
Floure del yce, aut Floure deluce

ISATIS.

Isatis siue glastum, est herba qua lanarum insectores utuntur, uulgu
herbam appellat wad.

LACTUCA.

Lactuca grecis tbridaca, nostratibus scemins Lettuse dicitur, la
tucca agrestis est officinarum endiua.

LAPATHON.

Lapathon, romani rumicem uocant, angli a Doc, oxilapathon est
a water doc, hippolapathon Patience, lapathum acetosū (quod est
quartū genus lapathi) siue rumex acetosus aut oxalis est herba, quam uul
gu appellat Sorell, aut Sourdoc.

LIGVSTRUM.

Ligustrum, arbor est non herba ut literatorū uulgu credit, nihil que
minus est quam a Prymerose, Vergilius hoc uersu. Alba ligustra ca
dunt uaccinia nigra leguntur non de ramis sed de candidis budis arboris
floribus locutus est. ligustrū grece dicitur cyprus officine uocant ligustrū,
alcannam aut herne, licet utitur utrouis horum uti pro anglico nomine
tantisper dum aptius nobis nomen occurrerit.

LOLIUM

Lolium, greci eram uocant, nomelli ziz anlon, angli Darnell,
indocti quida Cockell, qui nihil illi cum Code conueniat. Lolium
ut doctorū scriptis relictum offendi herba retticaulis et tritico similis.
Herba aut quā uocamus Code, aut Pople (quā constat esse nigella
strū) a tritico bis (quod aiunt) per omnia differt, Quare lolium non est nigella
strū multo minus nigella quod si ita sit, quantū huic disticho post hac tri
buentū erit? Frumentis nocuū lolium grecus uocat herbam quā nostri di
cunt uulgarī more nigellam, hic etiam lolium grecam facit uocem quum
nusq (quod uidet) apud grecos sit.

LUPVS SALICTARIUS.

Lupus salictarius, officinis dicitur lupulus, anglice Hoppes.

LICHEN.

Lichen, siue bryon, ab herbariis hepatica dicitur, ab anglis Lyuerwort.

LENS PALVSTRIS.

Lens palustris creditur esse herba, quā vulgus appetat. Duckes meat
crescit in fluminis stagnis, aut alijs aquis stantibus, & torpentibus ut in seſſis
& in quibusdam piscinis & putels.

MACER.

Macer, siue macis, ab anglis vocatur Mace unde nobis veniat non
est opus ut hic referā, Quāq̃ præter institutū uideri quibusdam possit ar-
borum nomina, herbis miscere: Non pigebit tamen in gratiam puerorum
(quos turpiter huiusmodi rerū ignaros hodie uideo) si quot etiam arborū
nomina nostrati sermone donare.

Malus cotonea	a Quince tre.	Malum cotoneum	a Quince.
Malus persica	a Peach tre.	Malum persicum	a Peach.
Malus medica	an orange tre.	Malum medicū	an orange
Malus punica	a Pomgranet tre.	Malum punicum	a Pomgranet

MARRUBIUM.

Marubium, grecis dicitur praslon, anglis Horebounde.

MERCVRIALIS.

Mercurialis, a grecis lincozotis, ab anglis Mercury uocatur, eius duo
sunt genera mas & femina, Mas haud temere apud nos reperitur, uidi ta-
men cantabrigie in horto aulæ regie, unde radicē in nostrū transtulimus,
hortum. Mari semen est iuxta foliū exigū, testiculorū modo cōnexū fœ-
minam omnes fere femine norunt.

Messpilus a Medlar or an openars tre.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Millefolium, siue superciliū ueneris, aut a chilica, a grecis mitrophillon
dicitur, ab anglis myllefolly aut Yarow.

Morus a Mulberry tre. Morum the mulberry.

MOSCHOCARION.

Moschocaryon, siue moscheccaridion, latinis est nux moschata, anglis
a nutmuge, or a nutmege.

NARCISSVS.

Narcissus, diu hic apud nos sub peregrinis nominibus delituit. Nec erat
illa herba que me magis narcisso torfit, nam postquam ulgesces eius pictu-
ram & delinationem uidissem, & quā potui diligentissime perpendissem

nusq; tamen potuit inueniri, qui hanc mibi herbam potuit exhibere, multo
 minus eius aglicū nomē indicare, tandē quū aī recreandi gratia in North-
 folcia rusticarer, ambulanti commodū puella nondum septennis in uico mi-
 bi obuiam uenit, dextera manu aliorum florum manipulum gestans, contem-
 plo conſpectis herbis meū ita cogitabam, hi sunt Narcissi (nam descrip-
 tionis illius herbe adhuc recens erat lectio aliquotq; ab illa precibus emen-
 dicabam. Ceterum rogantem nomen herbe nullo responſo dignabatur.
 Percontabar autē ab illis qui proximos pagos & castella habitarent: quod
 nam eſſet huic herbe nomen inditū. Reſpondebant omnes herbam uocari
 Laus tibi, nec aliud nomen potui ab illis expiſcari. Ceterū domū reuerſus
 aſpodelum multis etiam uocari laus tibi didici. Semiculus quidam cui no-
 men eſt guarinus Aſſe. Barrwellicenſis monaſterij canonicus uel
 herbarie pulchrē gnarus hanc herbam Frenche geloſer uocari aſſe-
 mabat, hijs licebit uti nominibus donec aptiora occurrerint.

NASTURTIVM.

Nasturtium, greci cardamon uocant, angli Gardyn creſſe.

NEPETA.

Nepeta, grecis eſt calaminthe, anglis Nepe, aut catmynte.

NYMPHEA.

Nymphae heracleum ropalon & alga paluſtris dicitur, barbaris ne-
 nuphar, a noſtris water roſe.

Nux perſica, regia, iuglans idem a walnut, or a walnut tre.
 Et Nux epheto uacans ſignificat a walmutte, ut Ouidius de
 nuce ſcribens, non depingit nobis auellanam quam conſtat eſſe a baſyl-
 nutte, or a ſylbert ſed a walnut quod facile ex hiſce uerſculis ſub-
 ſequentibus intelliges:

☞ Cetera ſepe tamen potuere admiſſa negare

Et crimen uox eſt inſciata ſuum

Noſtra notant fuſco digitos inturba ſucco

Cortice contactas inſciente manus

Ille cruor meus eſt illo maculato cruore.

Non proſectura dextra lauatur aqua.

OLVS ATRVM.

Olus atrū quod greci uocant hippoſelinon aliqui putant eſſe Alexander.

ORMINVM.

Ormini, siue ut alij scribunt, hormini duo sunt genera. satiuū, & syluestre. Satiuū a latinis dicitur geminalis a gallis oruala aut tota bona. ab anglis Clare, horminū syluestre herbarij uocant centrū galline officinae gallitricū, a nostris etiā arbitror dici Clare aut wylde clare.

ORIZA.

Orizam, omnes (quos legi) recentiores concordibus suffragijs risū esse asserunt. Quare adducor ut credā herbam esse cuius semen nos uocamus Ryce. Quod si ita sit alica non erit Ryce ut doctus quidam superioribus hisce annis scriptum reliquit.

ORIGANVM.

Origanum (quantū mihi ex eius descriptione colligere licet) est herba quam uulgus appellat Peny ryall, aut pud. lyng gyrse.

OXIACANIHA.

Oxiacantha, siue pyxacanthis aut pyrena ab officinis & uulgo herbarijs dicitur. aliquibus Pypryge uocatur.

OXY S.

Oxys, siue oxytriphillon, a latinis dicitur trifoliū aceto sum, ab officinis Alleluya, uulgus etiā uocat Alleluya wolfore, & cuckowes meat.

PERICLIMENON.

Periclimenon, romani uolucrū maius, appellant, herbariorū uulgus cas trifoliū & matrisylua nominant, angli uocant wodhynde.

PALIVRVS.

Palurus, uarias habet subse species, quarū una est frutex ille quem alij a whyn alij a furre nominant.

PALMA.

Palma, grece pbenix dicitur, anglice a Date tre. fructū eius greci uocant dactylos, latini palmulas, angli a Date. Palmā arborem in angliā nunq̄ me uidisse memini. Indic tamen ramis palmarū (ut illi loquuntur) sæpius sacerdotē dicentē audiui. Benedic etiā & hos palmarū ramos, quī preter salignas frondes nihil omnino uidere ego, quid alij uiderint nescio. Si nobis palma rum frondes non suppeterent: prestaret me iudice mutare lectionem & dicere. Benedic hos salicū ramos, q̄ falso & mendaciter salicum frondes palmarum frondes uocare.

PAPAVER SATIVVM.

Papauer satiuū, greci mecona satiuū dicunt, angli Poppi. Papauer erraticum redecorne rose, aut wylde pappy uocatur.

PERSICARIA.

Persicaria, angli uocant Arsmert aut Culerage, crudeli aliquot partant hanc a ueteribus molibdendā, aut plūbaginē dictam fuisse.

PARTHENIVM.

Partheniū, qđ officine uocat matricaria (nisi longe fallar) est herba illa quā uulgius appellat Feuer sew, aut fetbersew simile est tanaceto.

PETASITES.

Petasites, a petaso pileum aut galcrū significante nomē traxit, sermine huius herbe solis butyrū inuoluunt unde nomen fecerunt a butter but, noribumbrienses uocant an Elden.

PHENIX.

Phœnix, romanis lolium murinum, siue bordeum murinū dicitur. Quidā busdā auena sterilis uocatur. Nascitur in aruis tegulis q̄ rectis illis, uocatur hec herba qbusdā, wrybent, propterea qđ iuxta semitas crescat.

PLANTAGO.

Plantaginē, greci arnoglosson nominat. Eius due sūt species, maior & minor. Maiorē uulgius appellat waybred, aut Plantane, minorem uero Rybwort, rybgyrse, aut Lancell.

POLYGONON.

Polygonon, Romani uocant sanguinariā. Hanc uulgius appellat swyne gyrt, & knotgyrs.

POPVLVS ALBA.

Populus alba, a grecis λευκή dicitur ab aglis an asse aut an est tre.

POLYPODIVM.

Polypodion, romani filiculā appellant. nascitur in muscosis petris & uetustis roborū caudicibus, palmi altitudine, filici similis, subhisutū. Hanc herbam uulgius appellat Brake of the wall.

PORTVLACA.

Portulaca, a grecis andrachne, ab anglis Porcellyne dicitur.

PSEVDONARDVS.

Pseudonardus, est nostra lanandua, uulgo dicitur Lauander.

PHELLANDRYON.

Phellandryon, officinae filipendulam, vulgus *Filipendulam*,
Droppewort nuncupat.

QUINQUE FOLIUM.

Quinq; foliū, grecis pentaphillon, a nostris *Synkfolij*.

RANUNCVLVS.

Ranunculū, greci batrachion appellant. Multa sunt ranunculi genera,
Primum genus ab herbarijs pes corui, a nostris *Crowfoote* dicitur.
Eius flos uocatur *Kyngeuppe*, aut a Golland. Secundum genus ab
herbarijs uocatur apium risus ab historicis herba sardonia, unde risus saro
donius originē traxit. Quidam putant uocari nostrati lingua *Ache*.

RAPHANON.

Raphanon, latini radicē, aut radicula, angli *Radyce* nuncupant.

RVBIA.

Rubiam, greci erithrodanon appellant, angli *Madder*.

RVBVS.

Rubus aut fentes, a grecis batos, aliquibus morus uaticana dicitur, Ru
bum, angli uocant a *bramble*, aut a *blakbery bush*. Fructus eius
uocatur aut *blackeberryes*, aut *blacke byers*, aut *bumble berry*.

RVSCVS.

Ruscus, dicitur syluestris myrtus, et oximyr sine. Eius duo sūt genera
Humile et procerum. Humile officinae uocant bruscum, angli *Butchers*
broome, et *Petygrew*. Procerū aut galli boufū, angli *anbolytre*,
et *an Huluar tre* nominant, hec etiā arbor, si ruellio credimus, illex aqua
folia dicitur et culus corticibus ipse admodū puer uiscū confect.

SABINA.

Sabina a grecis dicitur brathis, ab anglis uero *Sauyn* appellatur.

SAMBVCA.

Sambucus, siue ut quintus serenus legendū contendit, Sabucus a grecis
dicitur, ab anglis *an Elder tre*, aut a *bou tre* uocatur.

SAMPSVCVM.

Sampfucum siue amaracus, latinis maiorana dicitur, Nostratibus
Margerum, aut *Margerum gentyll*.

SATVREIA.

Saturcia, siue thymbrā, anglis est Sauerj.

SEDVM.

Sedum, siue oculū touis græci uocant atzodon q̄ semper uiuat, eius duo sunt genera, maius & minus. Maius sedum uulgo dicitur Houslike. Sedū minus puto esse herbā quā uulgius appellat Thryst, aut Stoncrop.

SENECIO.

Senecio, græcis dicitur crigeron, quia uere canescit, angli uocant Grunswell, & grundeſwell.

SEUTLOMALOCHON.

Seutlomalochoa a quibusdā spinachiā, a n̄ris Spynache nōiatur.

SYMPHYTVM.

Symphytum herbarij uocant consolidā maiorem, uulgius Comfrey.

SOLANVM.

Solanum, græci strychnon uocant, officinæ solatrū, uulgius Morell, aut nygbitbad.

SOLANVM SOPORIFERVM.

Solanum soporiferum, aliqui uocant Dwale.

STAPHIS AGRIA.

Staphis agria, romanis herba pedicularis dicitur, uulgo Stauesacre.

TAXVS

Taxus an Vbetre unde hodie apud nos fiunt arcus.

TELEPHIVM.

Telephium, herbarij fabam inuersam, aut crassulā minorem uocant, uulgius Orpyn appellat.

VACCINIVM.

Vaccinium, græci byacintum uocant. galli uacietum, quoniam a nostris uocetur nondum comperit. Verum (si seruo credimus) inter purpureas uio- las byacintibus referendus est, quod si uerū sit non erit res ardua nomen illi britannicum adhibere.

VERBASCVM.

Verbascum, a græcis pblomos, ab officinis taxus barbatus, a uulgo Mullen aut Longwort appellatur.

VERBENA.

Verbena, & uerbenaca, græce peristereon dicitur eius duo sūt genera,

uescens recta scilicet, que uulgo dicitur Veruyn, & uerbena
supina que uulgo uocatur Oculus christi.

VISCVM.

Viscum, angli uocant Mysceltyne, aut Myscelto. Densissimus
iste frutex, nisi in arboribus nascitur, è terra nunq̃ puenit. viscum tot
secula anglis ignotum fuisse plurimum demiror, quoniam in pyris & malis syl-
uestribus nusq̃ non proueniat.

ZADURA.

Zadura, uel zaduaria, anglice dicitur setw all.

FINIS.

STVDIOSE IUVENTVTIS, VNICO HVIVS
ætatis patrono longe benignissimo, M. Thomæ
Patinsono sacre theologiæ doctori,
Guilielmus Turnerus S P D.

¶¶¶¶



Vnam mihi huic libello manū mox imposi-
turo (mæcenas optime) in mentem forte fortus-
na uenit ab oibus scriptoribus receptum esse,
libellos suos heroi cuiuspiam, qui eorū patro-
cinium susciperet, nuncupare. At inter heroas
(quos noui innumeros) multis mihi nominibus profecto,
dignissimus ipse visus es, cui ingenij mei primitias (si quid
tibi aut laudis aut decoris possunt adicere) dedicarem.
Alij (quibus copiae cornu contigit) in magnifica ædificia,
quicquid sibi diuitiarū congesse, insumunt, alij toti huc
incubunt, ut consanguineos suos ditent, alios deniq; alia
iuuant, capiuntq;. Hoc solum tibi cordi est, hec te res sola
iuuat, ut in re literaria, iuuentus scolastica tuis impensis
& auspiciis alta fogaq; proficiat, quare si merito benefi-

centia mecenatem immortali fama nobilitauerit : ois
vere eruditorum mihi interesse videtur tuum nomen quod
tot tantisque impensis tot doctos adolefcētes educaſti, ad
ſydera uſque laudibus euehere, & ad poſteros tranſmittere.
Quod ego haud dubie facerē, ſi eruditio mea uotis meis
ylla ex parte reſponderet. Cæterū ſi has ingenii mei pri
mitias boni conſuleris, olim cum plus mihi eruditionis
accreuerit, elaboratius & eruditius tibi munus (faucta
Chriſto) mittam. Vale mecenas optime.

LONDINI APVD IOANNEM

Byddellum. Anno dñi

1 6 3 8



MODERN NAMES.

A. ij.	ABSINTHIUM PONTICUM	<i>Artemisia Absinthium, L.</i>
	A. MARINUM	<i>A. cærulescens, L.</i>
	A. SANTONICUM	<i>A. Santonicum, L.</i>
	ABROTONVM	<i>A. Abrotanum, L.</i>
	ACANTHVS LEUE	<i>Acanthus mollis, L.</i>
	A. ACULEATUM	<i>A. spinosus, L.</i>
	ACORVM	<i>Iris Pseudacorus, L.</i>
	ALISMA	<i>Alisma Plantago, L.</i>
	ALTHEA	<i>Althea rosea, Cav.</i>
	ALLIARIA	<i>Sisymbrium Alliaria, Scop.</i>
[A. ij. verso]	A[L] SINE	<i>Stellaria media, With.</i>
	AMARANTHVS	<i>Celosia cristata, Moq.</i>
	ANETHVM	<i>Anethum graveolens, L.</i>
	ANAGALLIS MAS	<i>Anagallis arvensis, L.</i>
	A. FÆMININA	<i>A. cærulea, Lam.</i>
	ANONIVM	<i>Lamium sp., probably L. purpureum, L.</i>
	AMPELOS LEVCE	<i>Bryonia dioica, L.</i>
	APPARINE	<i>Galium Aparine, L.</i>
	APOLLINARIS	<i>Hyoscyamus niger, L.</i>
	APIVM	<i>Apium graveolens, L.</i>
	ARTHRITICA	<i>Primula vulgaris, Huds.</i>
A. iij.	ARTEMISIA	<i>Artemisia vulgaris, L.</i>
	ATHANASIA	<i>Tanacetum vulgare, L.</i>
	AROS	<i>Arum maculatum, L.</i>
	ARISARON	<i>A. Arisarum, L.</i>

ASARVM	Asarum europæum, <i>L.</i>
ASPARAGVS	Asparagus officinalis, <i>L.</i>
ASPHODELVS	Asphodelus ramosus, <i>L.</i> Cf. Herb., sign. <i>B. iij.</i>
ATRIPLEX	Atriplex hortensis, <i>L.</i>
A. HISPANIENSIS	Spinacia oleracea, <i>Mill.</i>
BETONICA	Stachys Betonica, <i>Benth.</i>
B. ALTILIS SIUE CORONARIA.	Dianthus Caryophyllus, <i>L.</i>
BELLIS	Bellis perennis, <i>L.</i>
[A. iij. verso] BRASSICA	Brassica oleracea, <i>L.</i>
BRYON THALASSION	Porphyra laciniata, <i>Ag.</i>
BVGLOSSVM	Borrago officinalis, <i>L.</i>
CANABIS	Cannabis sativa, <i>L.</i>
CARIOPHILLON	Caryophyllus aromaticus, <i>L.</i>
CARDAMINE	Nasturtium officinale, <i>R. Br.</i>
CALTHA	Calendula officinalis, <i>L.</i>
CASSYTHA	Cuscuta europæa, <i>L.</i>
CAROS	Carum Carui, <i>L.</i>
CENTAVRIUM MAIUS	Centaurea Centaurium, <i>L.</i>
C. MINUS	Gentiana Centaurium, <i>L.</i>
[A. iv.] CIRSION	Helmintha echioides, <i>Gaert.</i>
CICERBITA	Sonchus oleraceus, <i>L.</i>
CORIANDRVM	Coriandrum sativum, <i>L.</i>
CONVOLVVLVS	Convolvulus arvensis, <i>L.</i>
COLUTEA	Colutea arborescens, <i>L.</i>
CHAMÆDRYS	Teucrium Chamædrys, <i>L.</i>
CINARA	Cynara Scolymus, <i>L.</i>
CLEMATIS	Vinca minor, <i>L.</i>
CHAMEACTE	Sambucus Ebulus, <i>L.</i>
CHAMEMELON	Anthemis nobilis, <i>L.</i>
CHELIDONIUM MAIUS	Chelidonium majus, <i>L.</i>

[A. iv. verso]	C. MINUS	Ranunculus Ficaria, L.	
	CVCVRBITA	Oucurbita Pepo, L. ?	
	CYANVS	Centaurea Cyanus, L.	
	CYPERVS BABYLONICVS	Maranta Galanga, L.	
	CYNORRHODOS	Rosa rubiginosa, L.	
	CYNOSBOTOS	R. canina, L.	[199-201
	DAVCVS CRETICVS	Pimpinella Saxifraga, L. ?	Vide Herb. ii.,
	DAPHNOIDES	Daphne Laureola, L.	
	DRACONTIA	Arum Dracunculus, L.	
	DYPSACVS	Dipsacus sylvestris, L.	
[B. j.]	DRIOPTERIS	Polypodium Dryopteris, L.	
	EVZOMON SIUE ERUCA	Eruca sativa, Lam.	
	EPHIMERON	Lysimachia Ephemerum, L. ?	
	ELLEBORVM ALBVM	Veratrum album, L.	
	E. NIGRVN	V. nigrum, L.	
	EVPAIORIVM	Agrimonia Eupatorium, L.	
	FILIX	Lastræa Filix-mas., Presl.	
	F. FEMINA	Pteris Aquilina, L.	
	FENICVLVM	Fœniculum officinale, L.	
	FRAGVM	Fragaria vesca, L.	
[B. j. verso]	GITHAGO SIUE NIGELLASTRVM	Lychnis Githago, L.	
	GIT SIUE NIGELLA	Nigella damascena, L.	
	GALEOPSIS	Lamium lævigatum, L.	
	GINGIDIVM	Anthriscus Cerefolium, Hoffm.	
	GLYCYRRHYZA	Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.	
	HEDERA	Hedera Helix, L.	
	HALICACABVS	Physalis Alkekengi, L.	
	HELENIVM	Inula Helenium, L.	
	HEIXINE	Parietaria officinalis, L.	
	HEPTAPHILLON	Potentilla Tormentilla, L.	

	HYPERICON	<i>Hypericum perforatum, L.</i>
B. ij.	HIPPOLAPATHON	<i>Rumex Patientia, L.</i>
	HEMIONITIS SIUE HEMONION	<i>Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm.</i> [Ehrh. ?]
	HIPPVRIS	<i>Equisetum hyemale, L. ?</i> and <i>E. Telmateia,</i>
	INTVBVM SIUE INTYBVS	
	SATIUV	<i>Cichorium Endivia, L.</i>
	ERATICU	<i>C. Intybus, L.</i>
	IRIS	<i>Iris florentina, L.</i>
[B. ij. verso]	ISATIS	<i>Isatis tinctoria, L.</i>
	LACTVCA	<i>Lactuca virosa, L. ?</i>
	LAPATHON	<i>Rumex obtusifolius, L., etc.</i>
	OXILAPATHON	<i>R. Hydrolapathum, Huds.</i>
	HIPPOLAPATHON	<i>R. Patientia, L.</i>
	LAPATHVM ACETOSU	<i>R. Acetosa, L.</i>
	LIGUSTRVM	<i>Ligustrum vulgare, L.</i>
	LOLIVM	<i>Lolium temulentum, L.</i>
	LVPVS SALICTARIVS	<i>Humulus Lupulus, L.</i>
	LICHEN	<i>Marchantia polymorpha, L.</i>
B. iij.	LENS PALUSTRIS	<i>Lemna minor, L.</i>
	MACER	The arillus of <i>Myristica moschata, Thunb.</i>
	MALUS COTONEA	<i>Cydonia vulgaris, Pers.</i>
	M. PERSICA	<i>Amygdalus Persica, L.</i>
	M. MEDICA	<i>Citrus Aurantium, L.</i>
	M. PUNICA	<i>Punica Granatum, L.</i>
	MARRVBIVM	<i>Marrubium vulgare, L.</i>
	MERCVRIALIS MAS	<i>Mercurialis annua, L.</i>
	M. FEMINA	<i>M. perennis, L.</i>
	MESPILUS	<i>Mespilus germanica, L.</i>
	MILLEFOLIUM	<i>Achillea Millefolium, L.</i>
	MORUS	<i>Morus nigra, L.</i>

	MOSCHOCARION	The Fruit of <i>Myristica moschata</i> , <i>Thunb.</i>
	NARCISSUS	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> , <i>L.</i> ? Cf. <i>Tragus</i> , ii., 753.
[B. <i>ij. verso.</i>]	NASTVRTIVM	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	NEPETA	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i> , <i>L.</i>
	NYMPHEA	<i>Nymphæa alba</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	NUX PERSICA	<i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>L.</i>
	OLVS ATRVM	<i>Smyrnium Olusatrum</i> , <i>L.</i>
[B. <i>iv.</i>]	ORMINUM SATIIV	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i> , <i>L.</i>
	O. SYLVESTRE	<i>S. pratensis</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	ORIZA	<i>Oryza sativa</i> , <i>L.</i>
	ORIGANVM	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , <i>L.</i>
	OXIACANTHA	<i>Mespilus Pyracantha</i> , <i>L.</i>
	OXYS	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PERICLIMENON	<i>Lonicera Periclymenum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PALIVRVS	<i>Ulex europæus</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PALMA	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , <i>L.</i>
[B. <i>ij. verso.</i>]	PAPAVER SATIVVM	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	P. ERRATICUM	<i>P. Rhœas</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PERSICARIA	<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PARTHENIVM	<i>Matricaria Parthenium</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PETASITES	<i>Petasites vulgaris</i> , <i>Desf.</i>
	PHENIX	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PLANTAGO MAIOR	<i>Plantago major</i> , <i>L.</i>
	P. MINOR	<i>P. lanceolata</i> , <i>L.</i>
	POLIGONON	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>L.</i>
	POPVLVS ALBA	<i>Populus alba</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	POLYPODIVM	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PORTVLACA	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PSEVDONARDVS	<i>Lavandula vera</i> , <i>DC.</i>
[C. <i>j.</i>]	PHELLANDRYON	<i>Spiræa Filipendula</i> , <i>L.</i>

QVINQVE FOLIVM	Potentilla reptans, <i>L.</i>
RANVNCVLVS PRIMUM	Ranunculus acris, <i>L.</i>
R. SECUNDUM	Anemone Pulsatilla, <i>L.</i>
RAPHANON	Raphanus sativus, <i>L.</i>
RUBIA	Rubia tinctorum, <i>L.</i>
RVBVS	Rubus fruticosus, <i>L.</i>
RVSCVS HUMILE	Ruscus aculeatus, <i>L.</i>
R. PRO CERUM ~~et cetera~~	Ilex Aquifolium, <i>L.</i>
SABINA	Juniperus Sabina, <i>L.</i>
SAMBVCA	Sambucus nigra, <i>L.</i>
SAMPSVCVM	Origanum Marjorana, <i>L.</i>
SATVREIA	Satureja hortensis, <i>L.</i>
[C. j. verso.] SEDVM MAIUS	Sempervivum tectorum, <i>L.</i>
S. MINUS	Sedum acre, <i>L.</i>
SENECIO	Senecio vulgaris, <i>L.</i>
SEVTLOMALOCHON	Spinacia oleracea, <i>Mill.</i>
SYMPHYTVM	Symphytum officinale, <i>L.</i>
SOLANVM	Solanum nigrum, <i>L.</i>
S. SOPORIFERVVM	Atropa Belladonna, <i>L.</i>
STAPHIS AGRIA	Delphinium Staphisagria, <i>L.</i>
TAXVS	Taxus baccata, <i>L.</i>
TELEPHIVM	Sedum Telephium, <i>L.</i>
VACCINIYM	Scilla nutans, <i>Sm. ?</i>
VERBASCVM	Verbascum Thapsus, <i>L.</i>
VERBENA RECTA	Verbena officinalis, <i>L.</i>
V. SUPINA	Salvia Verbenaca, <i>L.</i>
[C. ij.] VISCVM	Viscum album, <i>L.</i>
ZADVRA	Valeriana pyrenaica, <i>L.</i>

INDEX

TO THE MODERN NAMES.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acanthus mollis, 1. | Daphne Laureola, 3. |
| spinosus, 1. | Delphinium Staphisagria, 6. |
| Achillea Millefolium, 4. | Dianthus Caryophyllus, 2. |
| Agrimonia Eupatorium, 3. | Dipsacus sylvestris, 3. |
| Alisma Plantago, 1. | |
| Althæa rosea, 1. | Equisetum hyemale, 4. |
| Amygdalus Persica, 4. | Telmateia, 4. |
| Anagallis arvensis, 1. | Eruca sativa, 3. |
| cærulea, 1. | |
| Anemone Pulsatilla, 6. | Fœniculum officinale, 3. |
| Anethum graveolens, 1. | Fragaria vesca, 3. |
| Anthemis nobilis, 2. | |
| Anthriscus Cerefolium, 3. | Galium Aparine, 1. |
| Apium graveolens, 1. | Gentiana Centaurium, 2. |
| Artemisia Abrotanum, 1. | Glycyrrhiza glabra, 3. |
| Absinthium, 1. | |
| cærulescens, 1. | Hedera Helix, 3. |
| Santonicum, 1. | Helmintha echioides, 2. |
| vulgaris, 1. | Hordeum murinum, 5. |
| Arum Arisarum, 1. | Humulus Lupulus, 4. |
| Dracunculus, 3. | Hyoscyamus niger, 1. |
| maculatum, 1. | Hypericum perforatum, 4. |
| Asarum europæum, 2. | |
| Asparagus officinalis, 2. | Ilex Aquifolium, 6. |
| Asphodelus ramosus, 2. | Inula Helenium, 3. |
| Atriplex hortensis, 2. | Iris florentina, 4. |
| Atropa Belladonna, 6. | Pseudacorus, 1. |
| | Isatis tinctoria, 4. |
| Bellis perennis, 2. | |
| Borrago officinalis, 2. | Juniperus Sabina, 6. |
| Brassica oleracea, 2. | Juglans regia, 5. |
| Bryonia dioica, 1. | |
| | Lactuca virosa, 4. |
| Calendula officinalis, 2. | Lamium lævigatum, 3. |
| Cannabis sativa, 2. | purpureum, 1. |
| Carum Carui, 2. | Lastræa Filix-mas, 3. |
| Caryophyllus aromaticus, 2. | Lavandula vera, 5. |
| Celosia cristata, 1. | Lemna minor, 4. |
| Centaurea Centaurium, 2. | Lepidium sativum, 5. |
| Cyanus, 3. | Ligustrum vulgare, 4. |
| Chelidonium majus, 2. | Lolium temulentum, 4. |
| Cichorium Endivia, 4. | Lonicera Periclymenum, 5. |
| Intybus, 4. | Lychnis Githago, 3. |
| Citrus Aurantium, 4. | Lysimachia Ephemerum, 3. |
| Colutea arborescens, 2. | |
| Convolvulus arvensis, 2. | Maranta Galanga, 3. |
| Coriandrum sativum, 2. | Marchantia polymorpha, 4. |
| Cucurbita Pepo, 3. | Marrubium vulgare, 4. |
| Cuscuta europæa, 2. | Matricaria Parthenium, 5. |
| Cydonia vulgaris, 4. | Mercurialis annua, 4. |
| Cynara Scolymus, 2. | perennis, 4. |

Mespilus germanica, 4.
 Pyracantha, 5.
 Morus nigra, 4.
 Myristica moschata, 4, 5.

Narcissus poeticus, 5.
 Nasturtium officinale, 2.
 Nepeta Cataria, 5.
 Nigella damascena, 3.
 Nymphæa alba, 5.

Origanum Marjorana, 6.
 Oryza sativa, 5.
 Oxalis Acetosella, 5.

Papaver Rhœas, 5.
 somniferum, 5.
 Parietaria officinalis, 3.
 Petasites vulgaris, 5.
 Phoenix Dactylifera, 5.
 Physalis Alkekengi, 3.
 Pimpinella Saxifraga, 3.
 Plantago lanceolata, 5.
 major, 5.
 Polygonum Aviculare, 5.
 Persicaria, 5.
 Polypodium Dryopteris, 3.
 vulgare, 5.
 Populus alba, 5.
 Porphyra laciniata, 2.
 Portulaca oleracea, 5.
 Potentilla reptans, 6.
 ● Tormentilla, 3.
 Primula vulgaris, 1.
 Pteris Aquilina, 3.
 Punica Granatum, 4.

Ranunculus acris, 6.
 Ficaria, 3.
 Raphanus sativus, 6.
 Rosa canina, 3.
 rubiginosa, 3.

Rubia tinctorum, 6.
 Rubus fruticosus, 6.
 Rumex Acetosa, 4.
 Hydrolapathum, 4.
 obtusifolius, 4.
 Patentia, 4 *twice*.
 Ruscus aculeatus, 6.
 Salvia pratensis, 5.
 Sclarea, 5.
 Verbenaca, 6.
 Sambucus Ebulus, 2.
 nigra, 6.
 Satureja hortensis, 6.
 Scilla nutans, 6.
 Scolopendrium vulgare, 4.
 Sedum acre, 6.
 Telephium, 6.
 Sempervivum tectorum, 6.
 Senecio vulgaris, 6.
 Sisymbrium Alliaria, 1.
 Smyrnum Olusatrum, 5.
 Solanum nigrum, 6.
 Sonchus oleraceus, 2.
 Spinachia oleracea, 2, 6.
 Spiræa Filipendula, 5.
 Stachys Betonica, 2.
 Stellaria media, 1.
 Symphytum officinale, 6.

Tanacetum vulgare, 1.
 Taxus baccata, 6.
 Teucrium Chamædrys, 2.

Ulex europæus, 5.

Valeriana pyrenaica, 6.
 Veratrum album, 3.
 nigrum, 3.
 Verbascum Thapsus, 6.
 Verbena officinalis, 6.
 Vinca minor, 2.
 Viscum album, 6.



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

12491

